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# The Antiquary

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## An Illustrated Magazine

*"I love everything  
that's old. old friends,  
old times, old manners,  
old books, old wine."*

*Goldsmith*

## Devoted to the study of the Past

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# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1908.

## Notes of the Month.

FROM June 29 to July 25 an exhibition of objects found during last season's work on the site of Memphis by Professor Flinders Petrie and his students, working for the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, was open at University College. In general interest and suggestiveness it was fully up to the level of former Egyptian exhibitions. In an article in the *Morning Post* of June 24 describing his work, Professor Flinders Petrie remarked that: "Within the region south of the great enclosure of the god Ptah, as described by Herodotus, one piece of ground attracted attention by the quantity of early Greek jar-handles and pottery strewn over it, to say nothing of the many pieces of the great Rhodian wine-jars of the succeeding centuries. This region was clearly a resort of foreign trade during some seven centuries before our era. Here, also, had lately been found the outer gateway of a great temple, deep under the house ruins which covered it; and this was of King Menenptah, almost contemporary with the Trojan war, to which age King Proteus was fixed. Much of the excavation was devoted to clearing away some 20 feet of earth from this temple site, and by the close of the season it was seen that the greater part of the open forecourt of the temple had been exposed, and the inner doorway leading into the temple was revealed. Here the work has had to pause for this year, but it is hoped to continue and clear the temple chambers next season. The open court, however, gave some results. Two

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tablets of the goddess Hathor, the 'foreign Aphrodite' of Herodotus, were found in it, also some Cypriote jars, and pieces of painted pottery figures coloured with bright yellow, red, and black of northern style. A hint of rich decoration appeared in pieces of alabaster inlay and coloured tiles, agreeing with the shrine being 'magnificently adorned,' as Herodotus says. Some curious washing-places for the worshippers were placed in the court, resembling rather the Semitic fashion of tanks for ablution in the Holy Place. In later time the court was littered with waste beads and scraps from a glazing factory, and then houses were built filling it up, so that all trace of the use of it disappeared."



"In this foreign quarter was found a series of most interesting terra-cotta heads of the various strange peoples gathered together in Memphis. The style of work shows rather Greek spirit in an Egyptian setting, and by the subjects they belong probably to about a century following on the age of Herodotus. It is not to be expected that we should be able to recognize all the types familiar in the ancient world, but from dress and from ancient portraits many of these heads can be identified. Here is the Persian Great King with his royal head-dress, and his long upright Aryan profile. Next is the Persian Cavalry officer, with his regimental badge on his head, as described by Herodotus. There is the Syrian Bedawy just as he is seen on the Egyptian monuments. The Babylonian Sumerian is modelled exactly like the heads of 2,000 years before from the Chaldean plain. The finest troops of the Persians were the Scythian Cavalry, the Cossack regiments of those days; and several figures of these are found with the high-peaked hood and bushy beard, as seen on the Crimean vases. While, beyond all, there was a colony of Indians in Memphis, whom the versatile modeller showed with characteristic faces, pose, and dress, familiar to us from the early Buddhist monuments of India. The connection of India with Egypt is of the highest interest, as hitherto we have only had the Indian version of the great Buddhist mission of Asoka to the Kings of the West, and no trace of Indian influence was seen on this side. Now we are certain that Indian

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models were before the Græco-Egyptian artist, and that the Indian appeared before Roman days in Egypt. If we could in future recover any more direct link with the Buddhist mission it would be of the highest importance in the history of Western thought, which seems to be so strongly indebted to Eastern ideals."

\* \* \*

"Of the purely Egyptian side some good results were reached. A beautiful lotus capital of the time of the pyramid builders had been re-used in the temple foundations; also parts of clustered columns girdled with a triple rope, not known before. Two large buildings of King Siamen, of about 1050 B.C., were found. One was apparently a public place of business or a palace, and six large carved door-lintels with figures and inscriptions have been recovered from that. The other building may have been a temple, but it underlies the premises of the British School, and as yet only one column 12 feet high, standing complete on its base, has accidentally been uncovered. . . . All over the city the remains of the busy factories were found. Kilns for making hundreds of glazed vases and dishes were opened, some with masses of spoiled articles thrown aside as useless from over-firing. Thousands of small glazed figures show the trade centre for such wares. Plaster moulds were largely used both for pottery and for bronze work. Weights abound, for the innumerable traders who occupied the mart. And the factories of beads, scarabs, amulets, stone vases, and other small products have left multitudes of little reminders of their activity."

\* \* \*

The Pageant season has been short, but severe. Historical and picturesque Pageants were given at Chelsea from June 25 to July 1, at Winchester from June 25 to July 2, at Cheltenham from July 6 to 11, at Pevensey from July 20 to 25, and at Dover from July 27 to August 1. Full accounts have appeared in the newspapers. It will be sufficient here to say that while a large measure of success of every kind appears to have attended all those held up to the time of our going to press, the Pageants at Winchester and at Cheltenham were conspicuous for their many fine and effectively-rendered scenes.

At the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund in June, Professor A. MacAlister delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the work achieved by the Society during the last year at Gezer, the Levitical city, and the frontier town overlooking Philistia. The lecturer, after describing what has been revealed by the excavations, exhibited a find of the skeleton of a lad sixteen years old sawn in two, probably by way of a foundation sacrifice. The discoveries, he said, clearly established the political and commercial connection between Gezer, on the one hand, and Babylon-Egypt on the other. Lantern slides were given displaying various views of the great tunnel lately found at Gezer, executed about 2000 B.C., about as high as the twopenny tube, half as wide, about 94 feet below the rock surface, with 84 steps leading to the brink of a well, illuminated by the sloping light, the greatest engineering work done in Palestine, and a fine example of an intra-mural supply of water for garrison purposes. Passing to the cave-dwellers, the lecturer exhibited the wall of a small cave at Gezer, with incised rude outlines of animals, comparable with those of the caves of Southern Europe, Cannstadt, Perigord, and Laugerie Basses. Professor MacAlister concluded by making an appeal for greater support for the work of the Society during the next nine months, in order to enable the work to be completed before the expiry of the licence for exploration. The Society, which is one of three exploring societies in Palestine, was handicapped by lack of public interest.

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The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on June 30, said: "Another Roman monument is doomed; the Italian and Austrian Governments, after considerable hesitation on the part of the Austrian Government, have just signed the convention for the demolition of the Palazzetto di Venezia, in order that the view from the new monument of Victor Emmanuel II. may be absolutely uninterrupted. The history of the Palazzetto is very interesting. Built by the Venetian Pope Paul II. about the year 1467, as an adjunct of the larger Palazzo of the same name, its garden served as an agreeable pleasaunce for that splendour-loving

Pontiff, who used to witness the carnival and throw money to the people from the windows of his favourite residence at the end of the Corso. Pius IV., a century later, presented both the Palazzo and the Palazzetto to the Venetian Republic as the official abode of its Ambassador, and there for the next two centuries and more were penned those admirable dispatches which the ablest of diplomatists used to send to the best-informed of Governments. When Austria, in 1797, became the heir of Venice, she inherited also the two Venetian Palaces in Rome, and they became, and still are, the residence of the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican. Even after she lost Venetia in 1866, Austria still retained this last strip of the old Venetian territory in Italy. Under these circumstances it can easily be imagined that the Austrian Government was not anxious to pull down the Palazzetto, but the pressure of public opinion in Italy has induced it to yield, although the courtyard is one of the most beautiful in Rome, and has served as a model for several other later buildings. The sum of £65,000 is to be spent in rebuilding the Palazzetto, after the fashion of Crosby Hall, on another site, in the adjacent Piazza di San Marco, and this will necessitate the destruction of dwelling-houses there, so that the result will be to increase yet further the scarcity of house room in Rome. At the same time Austria has ceded her rights to the portion of the Piazza di Venezia, which originally belonged to the two palaces. Thus another corner of Old Rome will soon pass away."



The same correspondent, writing on July 4, remarked: "The Roman Municipality has purchased for £48 a bronze slab which was recently found by accident in an antiquary's shop, and which possesses considerable historical value. An inscription on the plate records the honours paid to Cn. Pompeius Strabo, who was Consul in 89 B.C., and in the previous year had put down a rebellion in Picenum. It also contains several paragraphs of the *Lex Julia* of 90 B.C., which conferred the Roman franchise on the Italian communities still faithful to Rome. Like the Sibylline Books, the plate was offered for

sale several times before it was bought, and each time the price rose."



Mrs. Lewis Davies, of the Vicarage, Talgarth, Breconshire, kindly sends us the two photographs, taken by herself, reproduced on this



SEPULCHRAL SLAB, ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL:  
FRONT VIEW.

page and the next, of a sepulchral slab of grey slate, which was discovered about 1891 in the Lady Chapel, St. David's Cathedral, when repairs were being made. She writes: "It bears the inscription, 'Pontificis Abraham filii hic Hed et Isac quiescunt'—'Here lie at

rest Hed and Isac the sons of Bishop Abraham.' Abraham succeeded to the See of St. David's in 1078. Two years later he was slain by the 'black' sea-rovers who laid waste the city. It may be that Hed and Isac shared their father's fate. The old chronicles briefly describe the disaster: '1078 Menevia a gentilibus vastata est, et Abraham a gentilibus occiditur.' The inscription and the



SEPULCHRAL SLAB, ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL:  
BACK VIEW.

ornamental carving of the left side are entire—a Maltese cross with equal arms spreading out at the ends into triangular knots within a circle surmounted by a Latin cross, on either side of which are the letters Alpha and Omega. The letters of the inscription are all miniscules, with the exception of the monogram of the name of the Deity, very irregular in size, and carelessly

formed. The Omega is quite unusual, and the ornamental carving is of an elegant style, and carefully executed."



Mr. Walter G. Collins and Mr. T. C. Cantrill, writing from Bradford-on-Avon, send us the following interesting note regarding certain discoveries they have made at Solisbury Camp near Bath: "The entrenchment on Solisbury Hill, near Bath, has long been known as the site of a prehistoric settlement. Sir John Evans, as long ago as 1866, recorded his discovery of flint implements there, though he did not meet with any evidence of the use of metal. The hill consists of a small isolated plateau of Bath oolite; it is not surprising, therefore, that recently some quarrying operations have been begun at several points on its margin, and appear to threaten damage to the camp itself. It is to be hoped, however, that such a calamity may be averted, as in the case of Solisbury the rampart of the camp is unusually rich in relics—a fact pointing to prolonged occupation. Under these circumstances it may be well to record in brief the results of numerous visits made by ourselves during the last eight years for the purpose of picking up any objects of interest which might be exposed along the rampart. Our search has been rewarded by the discovery of flint implements, including many flakes, scrapers, and a leaf-shaped arrow-head; a rude stone spindle-whorl; worked bones and horn-cores; teeth and bones of domestic animals; abundant sherds of hand-made pottery, with unmoulded lips, but, in some cases, decorated with incised ornament; together with a few pieces of bronze and numerous fragmentary iron objects, such as nails, rivets, knives, and chisels. As most of these metal objects were found concentrated at one point, and were associated with burnt clay, charcoal, and iron-dross, it is evident that the occupants of the camp practised a rude metallurgy.

"But perhaps the most interesting discovery was made two years ago, when we found, buried in a shallow cist less than 2 feet square, two human skeletons huddled together, each lying on its side, the head of one resting on the hips of the other, one of the skulls being protected by a rude arch



formed of two roughly rectangular masses of stone.

"The character of the stone implements discovered by Sir John Evans and ourselves suggests that the occupation of Solisbury Hill dates back to Neolithic times; on the other hand, the iron remains indicate that the site was utilized by an Early Iron Age or Late Celtic people, but the absence of Roman remains (with the exception of a single fragment of Samian ware) shows that this occupancy did not extend up to the Roman settlement of the district, or at least remained unaffected by it."

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The annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute was held at Durham from July 21 to 28, and the sixty-fifth annual congress of the British Archaeological Association at Carlisle from July 13 to 18.

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In the last few days of June discovery was made at Rome, beneath the Church of San Crisogono, in Trastevere, of a number of fine sarcophagi and fragments of frescoes, dating probably from the eighth century—the date of the restoration of this ancient church by Pope Gregory III. One sarcophagus is assigned to the reign of Septimius Severus, and has upon it a group of Tritons and Nereids, as well as the bust of the Roman, whose last resting-place it originally was, before it was transported hither to serve again for Christian burial.

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The annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies was held at Burlington House on June 23. Professor Percy Gardner, who was in the chair, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the most interesting of the sculptural discoveries of the year was the work of an Oxford man and a pupil of his own, Mr. Guy Dickins. He had succeeded in re-composing the innumerable fragments of the great group of four figures set up at Lycosura by the sculptor Damophon, of Messenia, and representing Demeter and Despoina, Artemis and the Giant Anytus. Mr. Dickins had proved that Damophon was a sculptor of the second century B.C. and that his works belonged to the brief period of Greek art which occupied the time between the

victories of Flaminius and the disastrous ravages of Mummus. They had now fixed a point of the greatest importance, marking the end of the artistic history of Greece proper. After that period sculpture remained active in Asia and at Rome, but in Greece it ceased, save for a little outburst in the age of Hadrian. However much they might rejoice in recovering with the spade fragments of fact in regard to the cities of Hellas, or in pushing back the veil which still partially hid the Greece of the second millennium B.C., he hoped their æsthetic sense would never be too dull to enable them intensely to enjoy what was really lovely in the literature and the art of Greece. That, after all, was the root of their enthusiasm for Hellas; and it was the fact that the ancient Greeks had an unrivalled sense of the beautiful which made them such delicious companions amid the sordidness of modern life, and which gave to the common life of their society its binding power.

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At the same meeting Mr. D. G. Hogarth spoke briefly on some further results of his excavations at Ephesus, which he described as certain speculations as to the way in which the objects he found bore upon the problem of the origin of Ionian civilization. In the filling of a small rectangular structure which had been noticed by Wood as standing in the axis of the earliest temple, he found about a thousand objects of electrum, silver, bronze, ivory, and so forth. He thought this was the earliest structure on the site, and the objects, which were mostly for personal adornment, he dated from comparison with objects found elsewhere at about 700 B.C. If this was so, it was by far the largest group of early objects they had found, although he did not say they were the oldest. When he came to examine them he was surprised how he was taken back to the very remarkable collection of gold things found in Cyprus, which Dr. Murray dated at 1000 B.C., or later. Dr. Evans thought they were earlier. He believed that Dr. Murray was right, and that the Ephesian and Cyprus objects were made by men under sub-Mycenean influence. The main basis of the art shown at Ephesus was sub-Mycenean and sub-Ægean, mixed with two other influences. One was North



European, and the other was a strong Oriental tinge.

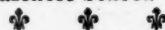


An excursion of the Rutland Archæological Society to Stamford on July 7 took the form of a perambulation of the line of the walls of Old Stamford, the position and nature of which, and of the various sites and buildings met with in the course of the walk, were admirably described by Mr. H. F. Traylen. Assembling at Bath Row, the party first inspected the site of the castle, and by the kind permission of Mr. Gray were shown the remains of the Court Hall of the old castle, with its thirteenth-century arcade. It seems a sad pity that this interesting and beautiful relic of bygone Stamford, and indeed the whole castle site, should have fallen into such a condition and be put to such ignoble uses. Leaving the castle and noting the portions of the town wall and the thirteenth-century castle gate in Bath Row, Mr. Traylen pointed out the old King's Mill, which doubtless is the present-day representative of one of Stamford's oldest institutions. On reaching Hopkins' Hospital the gargoyle and Decorated window head (representing all that survives of the Augustinian Friary which stood a little to the west), were noted and an inspection made of the circular, loop-holed Norman bastion on the west side of the old town.

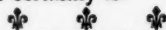


The next object to engage the attention of the party was King Charles I.'s gateway, which Mr. Atter courteously permitted them to view in his garden on Barn Hill. This is one of Stamford's chief historic relics and was examined with much interest. On the inner (garden) side a small fragment of Norman chevron has been built into, or attached to, the arch, above which is a fragment of canopy work which in its turn is incongruously surmounted by a sculptured head suggesting the features of King John. It is known that Stukeley, the antiquary, who once occupied this house, undertook some excavations on the site of the Queen Eleanor Cross on the western outskirts of the town, and carried such remains as rewarded his search to his own home on Barn Hill. It would be exceedingly interesting if any evidence were forthcoming to prove that the architectural fragment referred to (which manifestly has no

real connection with the gate) formed part of the Stamford Eleanor Cross, of which no traces are now known. Passing out by the King Charles Gate, the members next entered Browne's Hospital, and examined the chapel, hall, and audit-room. The stained glass, old "Cope Chair," and misereres of the chapel, the beautiful examples of furniture, the carved cornice for attachment of tapestries, the old books, and the many other objects of interest and beauty of this charming old building were duly admired before completing the circuit of the walls. A few moments were also given to the exterior of St. Paul's Church, now part of the Grammar School premises, and the old fourteenth-century gateway of Brazenose School.



In an article in the *British Architect*, July 3, entitled "Some Old Breton Crucifixes," Mr. Harry Hems, referring to many visits he has paid to Finisterre, remarked: "Pottering about in stray places, between Brignogan upon the north coast and Vannes in the south, it has been my hobby—perchance it may be deemed my weakness—to acquire, when chance offered, mostly from humble cottagers, any old crucifix that during my recent rambles may have caught my eye, and appeared to be more or less curious, if their possessors were ready to dispose of them at a comparatively nominal price. Perhaps my present collection may be unique—so far as I am aware, it certainly is."



The article was illustrated by reproductions of photographs of twenty-five examples. "Crude though the majority are," continued Mr. Hems, "they possess an amount of individual interest. Some, without doubt, are several hundreds of years old—precious relics preserved in quaint and humble buildings by successive generations of pious Bretons, whilst probably the most modern amongst them was carved by cunning hands more than half a century ago. One only possesses a date—that is, 1816. It may be noted, too, that no two crosses are alike in outline. The figures, as a rule, are more or less diverse, although, to a great extent, there is some family likeness between those that, apparently by the application of no end of patience, have been carved out of mutton bones. Of those mani-

culated in that material there are no less than half a dozen. These I have collected in diverse parts of Finisterre, two of them from the grim and rock-bound island of Ushant, anciently known as Enez-Heusso (*i.e.*, The Isle of Terror); the rest from the neighbourhood of Pointe du Raz, which, being the most westerly promontory upon the coast of France, stands in the same position to that country that Land's End in Cornwall does to our own."

There have just been added to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum two beautiful marble lavers of extremely fine workmanship. One of these consists of two basins one above the other, the top one being the larger, and resting upon four supports carved with figures in low relief in a style imitative of the Archaic period. Around the body are the signs of the Zodiac, and in the interior is a large and well cut head of Medusa in relief. The lower basin upon which the larger stands is decorated with an elaborate floral design. The other laver is much smaller, but is more elaborately decorated. It consists of one basin standing upon two lions' legs, surmounted by busts of winged lions, the whole resting upon a slab carved with masks and a well cut acanthus pattern, all in relief. The lavers, which were acquired by the British Museum at the sale of the Duke of Sutherland's collection at Trentham Hall, have been placed on exhibition in the entrance hall of the Museum.

The annual report of the Colchester Corporation Museum chronicles many important and valuable additions, including the fine example of cist burial described in our May "Notes." Alderman Henry Laver, F.S.A., in addition to his valuable gift of ancient British gold coins last year, has now given the whole of the objects deposited by him at various times. Mr. Hastings Worrin has presented a good example of the Essex chaff-box, and among other domestic articles added we notice a tinder-box with lid forming a candlestick; a series of tobacco-pipes—"ranging from Elizabeth to George IV."—found when laying out the Castle Park in 1892; a cylindrical

candle-shade of perforated iron, such as was commonly used in bedrooms and nurseries about fifty years ago; three weaver's shuttles used in Colchester silk-weaving about forty years ago; and seven straw brimstone matches found in a hole in the chimney of an old cottage in Little Dunmow when pulled down some years ago.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris, dated July 18, says that an interesting communication has been made to the "Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres" by M. Gabriel Gustafson, curator of the Christiania Museum, concerning the recent discovery in Norway of a Viking funeral ship at least 1,100 years old. Its mortuary chamber contained the bones of two women, who, judging from the size of the craft and the elaborateness of its appointments, evidently belonged to some noble and wealthy family. The vessel, which is 70 feet long and 16 feet 6 inches broad, was dug out of a tumulus two and a half miles from the shore, on the farm of Oseberg, near Tonsberg. The treasure was not intact. At some remote period, probably hundreds of years ago, it had been unearthed by unscrupulous visitors, who had pillaged the mortuary chamber of many of the curious relics undoubtedly deposited there in accordance with ancient Norse tradition. But in other parts of the ship, which had apparently escaped the notice of the sacrilegious intruders, was found a large and extremely valuable collection of historic remains, including a four-wheeled chariot, richly and quaintly decorated, four sledges, three of them curiously carved, several beds, lintels, a mill, spinning-wheels, and a variety of kitchen utensils. A diligent examination of these has led to the conclusion that the funeral ship belongs to the ninth century. One theory is that the second woman was a slave condemned to accompany her mistress in her last sleep. Many of the ornaments, mostly of carved wood, are unique. The ship and its strange cargo, constituting one of the most important archaeological "finds" ever made in Scandinavia, after being carefully restored, will be placed in the Christiania Museum.

On July 9 a party of members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society

travelled to Clitheroe, in order to pay a visit to Browsholme Hall, where they were hospitably entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Parker. Browsholme is a large house of red stone with a centre, two wings, and a small façade in front, in the Elizabethan style. It stands in the ancient forest of Bowland, of which part was in Lancashire and part in Yorkshire, formerly belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, and, appropriately enough, the first objects of interest shown to the members on entering the great hall were those connected with the chase. Hunting-horns, crossbows, and guns of various antique types were to be seen, and of special interest was the ancient stirrup or gauge through which every dog not belonging to the lord must pass before it was allowed in the forest. With these were helmets of various periods from that of the Trinobantes to that of Cromwell, a Roman camp-kettle, ancient keys and locks, and jugs of ancient date including a peg-tankard of A.D. 1350. In the library are glass cases containing several bronze implements and Roman swords and daggers. There is a curious semicircular drinking-table intended to fit a fireplace. There is also some interesting old glass, and old pottery and china. And no less interesting than these relics of old time was a bedroom, the work in which was entirely modern—oak carving done from the designs of the present owner by a life-long retainer on the estate.

Mr. H. S. Toms, in a communication to the *Sussex Daily News* of July 2, says that Mr. J. E. Kemp, a member of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club, has found a "pointed, or pear-shaped, implement of the best and most characteristic palæolithic workmanship in the rut of an old cart-track which runs, at an elevation of about 290 feet, across the greensward of Southwick Hill. Here, as at many other points on the South Downs, the chalk hill is capped by a comparatively deep layer of clay containing unrolled flints, a formation known to geologists as 'Clay with Flints,' and said to belong to pre-glacial or inter-glacial times. The implement in question, which measures 91 millimetres long, 60 millimetres broad, and 20 millimetres maximum thickness, was found at a depth of 18 inches in the clay mingled with natural

nodules of flint. Fortunately the cart-wheels had neither broken nor removed it from its original position. Only a small portion of it was exposed at the time of discovery, and, until the crumbling of the clay during the recent spell of fine weather, it must have remained completely hidden. In has all the characteristics of an undoubted palæolith as regards staining and weathering. No trace of contact with ploughs or other iron agricultural implements is visible on its surface, and to those who have made a careful examination of the spot, its occurrence well below the level of cultivation disturbance has afforded pretty conclusive proof that the implement was *in situ* at the time it was discovered. Should this view be corroborated by further local discoveries of a like nature, then Mr. Kemp's good fortune will prove of far-reaching importance. Palæolithic tools have been found in the high and low level valley gravels of Post-Glacial Age, but one has yet to learn that implements characteristic of palæolithic man have been found elsewhere *in situ* in the more elevated and far older stratum of 'Clay with Flints.'"

Through the generosity of Mr. P. J. Crooke, of Kew, and Mr. C. F. W. Lloyd, of Limehouse, an extensive collection of prehistoric stone and bronze implements, formed by the late Mr. W. H. Lloyd, junior, of St. Margaret's, is now housed in the Richmond Public Library. Most of the objects were found in the river at Richmond, Kew, Petersham, Isleworth, Twickenham, and Kingston. Arrangements are being made to have the collection classified, arranged, tabulated, and exhibited in a separate building.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society—its "Diamond Jubilee" celebration—will be held at Taunton from August 18 to 21.

On July 10 and 11 the members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries and of the Glasgow Archaeological Society jointly made an excursion along the Antonine Vallum, under the guidance of Mr. Mungo Buchanan. Dr. George Macdonald gave a luminous address on the Roman inscribed stones in the Glasgow Hunterian Museum.

## The Catrail.

BY EDWARD WOOLER, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 261.)

**T**HE dyke is easily traceable through Harperley Park to Chester Hill, where there was undoubtedly a large camp, now unfortunately completely destroyed. Superintendent Johnson, of the Durham County Constabulary, has been able to give me a very accurate description of what it was formerly, because as a young man he worked there quarrying ganister stone. He says he worked by piece, and was delighted on finding there remains of a stone wall in the entrenchments which had been thrown down to fill in the ditch, because it made his work much easier than ordinarily. A number of querns were found here.

From this point the line of the earthworks is very distinct right away to Witton le Wear, where it evidently crossed the river, though definite indications are lacking on the south bank. There appears to be a very small portion of the dyke in a wood in the grounds of Witton Castle adjoining the Linburn. After this all signs disappeared until Toft Hill was reached, where there are still some vestiges of the works described by Cade. Stonechester, a farm near by, is a very significant name. From here the continuity is again broken until a point is gained near Blue House, Morley, where distinct signs are to be followed to the banks of the river Gaunless on Cockfield Fell.

Here I came across an old man who said his grandfather had actually levelled the dyke. (I may here remark that farmers have been largely responsible for the demolition of the earthworks, so that the best chance of now finding traces of the dyke is generally in a wood or in an old pasture-field, especially where the land is poor.) The four camps described by Bailey as being on Cockfield Fell were protected on the north by the river Gaunless, which would also be the source of water-supply, and on the south by the usual earthwork, which is still very clear and distinct.

From here I had the greatest possible difficulty in picking up the traces again. I

spent weeks in exploring before I came across it forming part of the boundary between Cockfield parish and Evenwood.

There are very clear indications of it at Esperley, and between Esperley and Wackerfield. Just before entering Wackerfield I again discovered the work clearly and distinctly in a plantation adjoining Mr. Garrett's farm, soon, however, to be again lost. I am not sure whether the entrenchment on the south of Hilton Manor-house was not originally part of the dyke. Beyond doubt it went on southwards to Ingleton, and then passed down near what is marked on the Ordnance map as Dyke Lane. In this belief I am confirmed by the existence of some entrenchments which I found opposite the road leading to Langton at right angles with Dyke Lane, and the name itself—Dyke Lane—is significant. Quite recently a beautiful British stone hammer was found here. I believe the course of the dyke was parallel and close to the road to Gainford.

I have already given MacLauchlan's account of tracing of the dyke from the Tees to the Swale, but I may here interpolate a more extended personal description of the great British camp at Stanwick, so frequently referred to by the older authorities. The site of this old encampment or stronghold, believed to be the largest ancient British camp ever discovered in Great Britain, is situated partly in the township of Stanwick and partly in Forcett, and its remains were first discovered by Leland. These remains enclose, by a system of irregular lines, a larger space of ground than has ever been discovered in any one encampment in this island.

The vast lines of this camp are connected with the Scots' Dyke. The works form the enclosure of a British camp. The whole area of these vast and singular works encloses about 800 acres. The opinion I firmly hold after most minute examination is that it seems impossible that one tribe should have constructed the whole of this immense earthwork, and that several tribes must have combined in one gigantic and desperate effort to repel the Claudian invasion.

Continuing the course of my survey, I may point out that from Gilling Grange to Sandford House, Richmond, the earth-



works still afford evidence of its original stupendousness and magnitude. From the southern bank of the River Swale I have satisfied myself beyond all doubt that the dyke ran through St. Martin's Pasture, Theakstone Lane, Hollyhill, and Whitehouse, the traces being most distinct between the two places last named, and also near the wood at Holly House a little farther on. Here I lost it again until I reached Mr. Harrison's Hill-Top House, Waitwith, where I found some traces which are very clearly defined, until at Hipswill unmistakable and very distinct indications still exist. Crossing the road near New Found England, the dyke runs to Rigg Plantation, to which I think it evidently gives the name. Thence it takes a course across Barden Moor slightly to the north of Barden Dykes and Dyke House. The evidences on the moor are very apparent. Passing Halfpenny House, where I had great difficulty in following its line, I ultimately found slight but unmistakable traces, and the tenant of Halfpenny House told me that a former tenant of the holding, some forty years or so ago, had found the ditch a nuisance, and had filled it up. The work is again very distinctly traceable in a plantation near Bostonbridge, to which place it has evidently practically followed the line of the present road from Halfpenny House. But I dropped the clue again near where the cross-roads join the highway from Richmond to Reeth near Ellerton Moor. Fortunately, I was able to get hold of Mr. Croad, of Ellerton Abbey, who accompanied me on the moor, and assisted me in locating the dyke again; though, owing to the lightness of the soil, the high altitude—1,100 feet above sea-level—and the lapse of eighteen or nineteen centuries, the ditch was only about 4 feet deep. I at first imagined it to be an old working of a lead vein, but on following its course I found it ran back right into the very place where I had previously lost the dyke. There I came across a farmer who was levelling the dyke into the ditch, and I found large stones setting out the line of the dyke.

From Ellerton Moor the direction takes a most fantastic turn, for which I am totally at a loss to account, except on the assumption that it was done with the object of

protecting the flocks in a fertile valley. The dyke then crosses the road leading down to Marrick Priory, where is the finest portion of the work I had seen since leaving Sandford House. Then there was another break, and I lost all traces until I reached Grinton, where I found three vast earthworks crossing the valley on the east of Maiden Castle at Grinton, which they were undoubtedly designed to protect. Here again the entrenchments are all to the east and south. Whitaker's description of the camp (p. 73) is rather incomplete. The avenue is 127 yards long, and the stones to which he alludes have undoubtedly, in my opinion, been a defensive work to protect the entrance. I find that the south wall takes a turn in order to contract and to protect the way. This protected way, which originally consisted of two parallel dry stone walls, is 22 feet wide at the entrance, and 16 feet 6 inches wide at the entrance to the camp. This entrance has unquestionably been protected by two parallel cross-walls, so that only one person could pass at a time. At the entrance have been two circular guard-houses adjoining each other, one of which is 26 feet in diameter, and the other 23 feet.

This point is as far as I have carried my systematic investigations, though I have discovered other entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Kirklington which tend to confirm Warburton's theory that the dyke ran as far south as Wincobank, near Sheffield. The late Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, in dealing with *Some Early Defensive Earthworks of the Sheffield District*, says of Wincobank, that much time could be occupied in talking about this commanding fort of the Brigantes, while Mr. J. D. Leader says: "So enormous is the work, that by our Saxon and Danish ancestors its origin was deemed supernatural. Upon this eminence doubtless stood a Brigantian city or hill-fortress." In his *Roman Rotherham* Mr. Leader brings the connection much closer, pointing out that the district in which Rotherham stands formed the southern frontier of the Brigantes, the largest of the British tribes who dwelt in that part of the country which we now call Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, their northern boundary stretching from the Solway to the Tyne, and their southern



from the Mersey to the Humber ; and judging from the number of their towns, the extent of their fortifications, and the vigour of their resistance to the Romans, they must have been a numerous and warlike people.

Having reviewed somewhat voluminously the best-known authorities on the subject, all of whom I have had carefully under consideration whilst carrying out my prolonged investigations, and also described my own systematic survey from Shorngate Cross to Grinton, I say emphatically that the conclusion to which I am brought by my personal observations and researches is that the Catrail, Scots' Dyke, or Black Dyke, was a huge military work, and not a mere boundary dividing kingdoms or tribal territories. This stupendous earthwork I believe to have been constructed in a vain attempt to repel the second Roman invasion of Britain, and may have been formed in the interval between 55 B.C. (the date of the first invasion) and the second invasion in A.D. 43. In support of this theory, I may say that throughout the whole of my researches—wherever I have found distinct traces of the dyke—I have invariably discovered the ditch on the east side when running north and south, and where the course of the rampart has taken a decided turn east or west, the ditch was on the south side. It seems impossible to arrive at any definite idea of the principle on which the Britons acted in making the dyke. Sometimes they utilized a river or watercourse on the south, or a watercourse on the east, so as to dispense with the labour of entrenching. Especially is this the case where the rivers or brooks have precipitous banks. I have found, too, that its direction has been marked out with large stones previous to construction. Particularly is this so near Ellerton Moor, between Richmond and Reeth, where I found a farmer in the act of demolishing a portion of the dyke so as to make it level with the adjacent land. The same indications are noticeable at Grinton Moor, where part of the work had apparently not been completed, for there was a considerable gap, and there again huge stones marked the line of route. I have been most forcibly impressed with the curious way in which the dyke runs between the Swale and Grinton, and I confess I cannot explain why it makes such extraordinary

détours, except on the hypothesis that the Britons were keeping clear of woods. It is evident beyond all doubt that the dyke did not always follow the highest land, but every advantage was taken of available streams to minimize the labour. In support of my contention that the dyke was a military work, and also in explanation of the ditch being on the south or east, I would ask the reader to remember that the Romans are said to have advanced from the south and south-east ; the necessities of their armaments required the attendance of a naval force, and as they came north the fleet would follow parallel to their flank up the east coast, so that they could draw their supplies from the vessels. Another piece of corroboration, in my judgment, is to be found in the circumstance that remains of Roman roads and camps are to be found near all the principal camps of the ancient British. This is seen in connection with Stanwick Camp ; for at Catterick, at Piercebridge, and at Greta Bridge (all in very close proximity to the line of the Catrail and to each other), and in the neighbourhood of Maiden Castle, we also find Roman roads and stations. As an instance of this, I think I have established beyond doubt the site of a small Roman station—which I am led to believe was a temporary station—adjoining the River Swale at Grinton. The site is well selected on the top of a natural hillock a few hundred yards east of Grinton Church. Apparently this camp was occupied preparatory to attacking the first eastern entrenchments guarding Maiden Castle. The dimensions of the camp are 70 yards long and 54 yards wide.

In conclusion, I would like to urge strongly that readers interested in this immense memorial of our pre-national life should continue the search for the remains of the dyke through Northumberland from Peel Fell to Shorngate Cross. This is practically virgin ground for research of this character, and much good and original work may be done in completing this twentieth century survey of a pre-Roman line of fortification. Not only should the ground be covered step by step, but old maps of this area should be looked up in the hope of finding indications of the dyke. I fervently trust, too, that similar activity will be shown from Wincobank northwards to connect with

the North Riding. I have already discovered very extensive and lengthy earthworks running from Kirklington towards Bedale, which give the impression that the makers used the River Yore for defensive purposes as far as York, and then continued their fortifications on from York to Wincobank. Here is ample scope for enthusiastic investigation, and in the course of the summer I hope to be encouraged by hearing from other ardent "explorers," whose co-operation in defining this stupendous relic of bygone days I would warmly welcome.



### Winchelsea Church, Sussex.

BY SAMUEL M. KIRKMAN.

**T**HE great Church of St. Thomas at Winchelsea dates its foundation from the time when a series of disasters had driven the inhabitants of the old town on the low-lying ground to seek a place of safety from war and from the sea on the flat-topped hill where the present town stands. Old Winchelsea had stood for many centuries—from Saxon times, at least, perhaps from Roman—and had grown into a place of great importance, having been added to the number of the Cinque Ports by William the Conqueror when he was constituting his new kingdom into a state of proper defence. But the sea, which had "washed it power" for so long, turned at last into its bitterest foe, first silting up the mouth of the harbour, and then engulfing the whole site piecemeal by a series of gales of unusual violence. War, too, laid its heavy tribute on the town, which was captured by Prince Edward in 1266, and treated with the utmost severity, as a punishment for having upheld the cause of Simon de Montfort.

So serious, indeed, did the situation at length become, with more than half of the town destroyed, that in 1281 a Royal Commission was appointed to found a new Winchelsea. The site chosen was a high sandstone hill—"a ground wher conies partely do resorte"—standing about three miles to the north-west of the old town, its

base washed by the sea, and admirably suited for defence. Here the new town was laid out with the regularity of a modern American city, with broad streets intersecting at right angles and dividing the whole into thirty-nine squares, in remembrance of the thirty-nine quarters which made up old Winchelsea. Many of these squares can still be clearly traced, and the effect given by the rural cottages and old-world hostelrys, which owe their charm to irregularity of design and situation, bordering the straight, wide streets, is as pleasing as it is unique. The new town was strongly fortified by an embankment to protect against attacks from the sea, and a stone wall all along the landward side. There were three gates, two of which still stand as originally erected; the third, called the Pipewell Gate, was rebuilt in the fifteenth century.

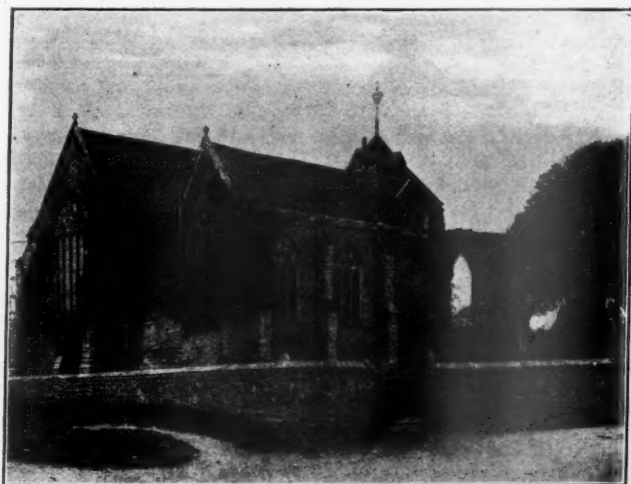
The transference of the inhabitants from Old to New Winchelsea was effected only just in time, for in 1287 a fearful tempest made a clean sweep of all that remained of the ancient town. But the new was by that time well established, increasing trade was bringing in abundance of wealth, and so bright were the prospects that the citizens immediately set about building, on the most lavish scale, a church of which, had their dreams been realized, any town might well be proud. One of the great squares near the centre was reserved for the site. They planned a cruciform building, consisting of a magnificent choir and nave, both with aisles and transepts with porches north and south—an unusual feature. Probably a tower was intended at the crossing, with a lofty spire to act as a sea-mark.

The work was commenced in 1288, and went on for four years, by which time the choir was finished, and the transepts, at least in part. But Winchelsea's day of prosperity was very short. The sea began gradually to recede from the ground which it had gained, finally leaving the town isolated in the midst of marshes; and frequent incursions of the French, though by no means unavenged, still further sapped its strength. It is recorded that in one of these raids, in 1380, the church was burnt; this perhaps refers to the nave, but, since there is no proof that more than its foundations were ever laid,

more probably to the transepts, which still stand in picturesque ruin. The trade and wealth of the town gradually dwindled, and matters became worse and worse until, in the fifteenth century, the townspeople gave up all hope of ever completing such a church as they had intended. The three western arches were built up, and a small porch erected opening into the choir. At the same time, or perhaps rather later, the westernmost bay of the north aisle was enclosed with rough walls to form a vestry, and carried up to support a small but picturesque tower, which rises but slightly above the roof.

Since this time no structural alteration has

stone and four detached of Sussex marble, banded in the middle. The roofs are of ancient and massive timbers, but look rather insecure in places. In each aisle wall were originally three windows, of three lights, the heads filled with a beautiful system of tracery technically known as Kentish. Five of these still remain. At the sides of these windows, internally, are tall panels with foliated heads, comprised under one arch with the window, and adorned with marble shafts. The sacarium, which projects further east than the aisles, and is raised on a vaulted crypt, has a window on either side with tracery of a somewhat similar character. On its north



WINCHELSEA CHURCH FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

taken place, the only change of note being new tracery in the three east windows, so that the church as now standing presents an unusually perfect specimen of our national architecture at that period when the Early English style had reached its zenith and was just about to yield to the advance of the Decorated.

On entering through the west porch, which has the arms of the Cinque Ports in its gable, one is struck by the elegance of proportion and detail displayed in the whole building. The choir is of three bays, with richly moulded arches springing from tall piers, consisting of four attached shafts of Caen

side, too, is a small sacristy, spanned by a graceful flying buttress, built shortly after the choir was completed, to correct a settlement, while on the south wall is a magnificent series of three sedilia and a piscina, coeval with the church, but restored, with richly crocketed gables and pinnacles. The wall at the back is covered with diaper-work.

The chief interest of the church, however, is centred in the tombs, of which two at least belong to members of the family of Alard. The south aisle was probably their chantry, and these monuments, together with three fine Decorated sedilia and a piscina, extend along almost the whole of the south

wall. That more to the east, and the earlier in date, preserves the memory of Gervase Alard, Admiral of the Cinque Ports and of the Western Fleet, who died in 1310. He was the first Englishman to whom the title of Admiral was applied, and was paid for his services the sum of two shillings a day. The effigy represents him as dressed in the armour of the period, cross-legged, holding a heart in his hands, with a lion at his feet, and two angels supporting his pillow. Over all is a magnificent canopy, consisting of three lofty gables with crockets and finials, carried on arches with double cusping and rich carving in the spandrels. Heads of Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, evidently portrait studies, support the central gable. The back of the recess is diapered, as is also the lower part of the monument, which has niches for images. This tomb is pictured by Millais in "Safe from the Battle's Din," which shows a child asleep at the side of the Admiral's effigy.

More to the west is a monument supposed to contain the remains of Stephen Alard. He held the same positions as Gervase Alard, and died in 1330. It is slightly inferior in richness of design to the last, which it resembles in several points—the niches for images, the double-cusped arch, and the tracery over. There is, however, no diaper-work, and but one gable, which springs from corbels carved with the features of Edward II. and Queen Isabella; the whole was originally decorated in colour, of which some traces may still be noticed. The effigy shows a figure in armour, with a lion at his feet, and his hands folded in prayer; the shield at his side is charged with his arms.

In the wall of the north aisle are three more monuments, much less elaborate and later in style than those just described. It is not known to whose memory they were erected, but they probably belong to a knight and lady, and their son, of the family of Alard. That most to the east represents a young man lying under a canopy, with double-cusped arch and crocketed gable over; the spandril is filled with a mass of bold foliage, and the lower part of the tomb, which is arcaded, is much mutilated. More to the west is a monument to a lady, with a

hound at her feet; the spandril above contains very large triangular diaper-work. The wall enclosing the vestry comes right across the middle of this tomb, so that the head of the effigy is visible from the vestry, and the feet from the aisle. A raised wooden floor partly conceals the lower part of these two monuments. The third effigy represents a knight in armour, with sword and shield (uncharged); this is wholly within the vestry.

Some necessary repairs, to arrest the decay which centuries of neglect have wrought on the more perishable parts of the fabric, have been carried out during recent years under the superintendence of Messrs. Micklethwaite and Somers Clarke. Great care has been exercised in dealing with the ancient work; some new stones used in Stephen Alard's tomb have been dated, to prevent confusion to future generations. As regards the town, too, it would appear that the tide has turned in more ways than one; for not far off the sea is making considerable inroads on the level ground, so that it is possible that Winchelsea may again become, in course of time, a flourishing port, and retrieve the fame which has departed from it for so long.



### A Corner of Old Rome.

BY E. C. VANSITTART.



VISITORS to Rome at the present day are apt, and with only too much cause, to express their disappointment at the modern aspect of the Eternal City—at acts of vandalism which have swept away much that was beautiful and characteristic, and reduced the general appearance to that of an ordinary twentieth-century town. Granting that, in the cause of hygiene, it was imperative to demolish narrow thoroughfares and old houses, as well as for the exigencies consequent on the increasing traffic of a growing city, much has been still ruthlessly swept away that might have been left to delight the eye, while many of the so-called "modern improvements" are in such bad taste as to



shame the descendants of those who were once cultured patrons of the world's art. The Rome of to-day retains few of the old customs, habits, or dialects of the past, and prides itself on being "up to the times," though in reality it is far behind them; hence the casual visitor carries away the impression that, save in its time-honoured ruins, galleries, and churches, Rome ranks as a second-class modern city, vainly striving to stand on a level with London, Paris, Vienna, or even with some of the capitals of smaller States.

One corner of the Eternal City has remained practically unchanged: there ancient traditions and manner of life survive; there the pure Romanesque dialect is still habitually spoken by the inhabitants of Trastevere (a corruption of Trans-Tiberina—*i.e.*, across the Tiber), used to designate that portion of the city which lies on the right bank of the river, extending between it and the Janiculum, and connected by several bridges with the other parts of the town.

In olden days Trastevere was given over to fishermen, tanners, wool-carders, and carters, who still form a large proportion of its inhabitants.

It was among these lowly workers the Apostles found their earliest and most faithful followers in the days of Imperial Rome, and, according to Gregorovius, the first Christian churches were built here. That of Santa Maria in Trastevere, founded about A.D. 217, was the first place of worship dedicated to the Virgin in Rome; while by the sixth century there were no less than three parishes in Trastevere—Santa Maria, Santa Cecilia, and San Crisogono—and during the Middle Ages outlaws and those pursued by their enemies frequently took refuge in these sanctuaries.

For many generations the Trasteverini intermarried among themselves, thus preserving a special type, and even now they form a distinctive race. Healthy and vigorous, the handsomest men and most beautiful women in Rome are to be found here. Proud and grave in his demeanour, the Trasteverino will treat you courteously, but without servility—"Romano dei Romani" is a title he glories in; while the dignified bearing of the Roman matron of old is

noticeable among the women. Passionate and headstrong they are, and it does not require much provocation for a knife to be drawn and a rival stabbed; but the cause is almost invariably jealousy in love, quarrels over gambling, personal rancours—very rarely violence or robbery. It is so hard to obtain justice in Italy that men are apt to take it into their own hands and to act on the spur of the moment.

We still find the narrow streets with high houses, many of them *palazzi* dating from the Middle Ages. Here are yet to be found the niches sheltering figures of the Madonna in a white robe and blue cloak, with the Bambino in her arms, before which every night burn little lamps lit by pious hands. Through cavernous doorways you get glimpses of wonderfully picturesque interiors occupied by a copper-smith, a blacksmith, or a weaver. The burnished copper utensils on the walls flash out with a Rembrandt-like effect; or shadowy figures are at work in the gloom, illumined by the sparks from the anvil and the dull glow of the forge fire. There are grottoes transformed into *osterie*, whose tables, covered with coarse but clean linen, overflow on to the street on warm summer evenings, while golden *fritelle* hiss in the boiling oil of the witch-like cauldron within, and huge plates full of smoking macaroni are served out to the guests, accompanied by flasks of the red or white wine of the *castelli Romani*. From the open windows and doorways the long-drawn-out notes of the *canzone popolari*, sung by women at their work, float out into the clear air and brilliant sunshine, emulated by the black-bird's flood of liquid song in his wicker cage outside. Many-coloured clothes and rags hang out on lines from the windows of the old palaces, or stretch across the corners of the wide *piazze*, which are singularly clean—more so than those in many of the more fashionable quarters of the town.

Few visitors to Rome have heard of Belli, the popular poet, who wrote no less than 2,200 sonnets in the Trastevere dialect, rich in striking similes. He lived among the *popolino*, studied them, knew them, loved them, made himself one of them. What he overheard he noted down at once, and in the evening turned into verse the words he



had gathered from their own lips. Thus, as has been well said, "he shows them to us in the most intimate recesses of their lives—in the home, in the street, in church, in their loves, in their hate, their superstitions, their prejudices, their vices, and their virtues"; and what Belli wrote in the nineteenth applies word for word to what goes on in Trastevere in this twentieth century. We could not have a better guide in our acquaintance with this race, so lovable in spite of all its foibles and shortcomings.

Jealously guarded old family traditions and patriarchal customs still obtain here, where, when a youth is courting a maiden, he is admitted to join the family circle seated round the lamp of an evening, and the couple converse in the presence of the girl's parents. This, however, is not looked upon as compromising, but, under the designation of *fare all' amore*, merely constitutes an opportunity for cultivating acquaintance. If at the end of a reasonable period the young people fall in love, they are formally engaged; otherwise the young man retires without any rupture of friendship. Should he, on the other hand, frequent the house too long without coming to the point, the Trasteverini give him the significant title of *scallassedie*, or chair-heater, and he is warned off. Of course the bride's dowry constitutes an important factor. Those girls who are penniless resort to the church to obtain the modest 200 or 300 francs annually allotted to a certain number of dowerless maidens by the Confraternity of the Annunciation and others.

Once engaged, the young man begins to court in earnest—brings his sweetheart humble offerings, walks up and down under her window, and serenades her on moonlit summer nights. Not content with meeting in the publicity of family life, the lovers arrange to do so in church, where, during the hours of silence and emptiness, with the scent of incense floating in the air, and only a few worshippers—generally old women telling their beads—or during crowded functions, they manage to whisper "sweet nothings" to each other before the images of crucified saints and afflicted Madonnas. Jealousy alone disturbs these love-idylls, in which case a tragedy often ensues, generally without criminal cause, for the Trasteverini

are singularly moral, and fathers and brothers fiercely guard their honour.

When the young couple are finally married, it is with a certain amount of show, and no Trasteverina would consent to forego the civil as well as the religious marriage, knowing full well that the former alone is legal. They marry young, with no provision for the future, and generally have large families, so that poverty reigns supreme; but they are a happy, contented race, living frugally—"two leaves of salad, an occasional omelette, so thin that you can see the light through it," a hunch of bread with a raw onion, fennel, or a handful of olives, constitute a repast. In the poorest household you will find a bird in a cage, a cat, pigeons, or fowls. The sun warms in winter, the narrow streets afford shade in summer; they ask for nothing more, and are satisfied. A basket let down by a string from the fifth or sixth floor is a common channel for securing the housewife's needs from itinerant vendors, naturally necessitating a large amount of shouting 'twixt buyer and seller. Neighbours are kind, conversing from their windows across the street, lending each other their possessions, performing many a generous act; but this does not prevent frequent wrangling, as when the fowls wander in next door, with the result of fierce recrimination on the part of the owner, as Belli describes in one of his sonnets, where one woman accuses another in the following words: "What a lie! I tell you my hen went into your room and laid an egg there! I insist upon my rights! I heard it cackling in your kitchen, and when I sent Clementina to get the egg, she could not find it, because you had hidden it. It is useless to play the part of injured innocence! Here are the two halves of the shell which you threw out."

The mother is the moving spirit, the centre of the home. It is her influence which directs and governs. Ignorant, uneducated, she loves her children passionately, unreasonably, "with her heart, not her head," indulging, spoiling, yet all the time absolutely self-sacrificing. The father is the breadwinner, and has scant influence in the family, where the mother rules supreme. Daughters rarely leave the home except to be married, but grow up by their mother's

side, sharing the housework, mending, washing, ironing, minding the inevitable last baby or the younger children. Sons, on the other hand, go out to work early. Filial devotion, the faithful union of husbands and wives through good and evil days, brothers and sisters clinging together in after-life, and reverence for the aged are common virtues here, and one only has to hear with what love and respect Italian men speak of their mothers to realize how strong are the bonds of affection between them.

The following is an authentic letter dictated by an old *contadina* to her son: "My son, I write you these lines to tell you I have received the Viaticum and Extreme Unction. Hasten home that I may see you once more before I die. If you delay, you will find the house without me. I kiss you tenderly, and send you my maternal blessing." Surely a brave, dignified spirit breathes through these words in the presence of death. Nor is this unusual, for though the Trasteverino will run no unnecessary risk, when the call comes he meets it without flinching.

Can pain be more poignantly expressed than in the words of a mother quoted by Belli, whose husband is in prison, and whose child has died in the meanwhile:

Cosa saranno le smanie de morte!  
Chi ppò ddi la passion de Ggesùcristo?  
Sì er dolor de una madre è accusi forte!  
(What pangs are those of death!  
Who sounds the depths of pain that Jesus  
Christ did bear?  
If mother's woe so great can be!)

Or can anything surpass the pathos of a dying mother's prayer:

Come tu da la croce, o Ggesù bbono,  
Volessi perdonà tanti nemmichi,  
Io, nun odio li mii, e li perdono,  
E, ssi in compenzo, o buon Ggesù, tte piasece  
De sarvà Carlo mio, fa'cche mme dichi,  
Una requiameterna, e vivi in pasce.  
(As Thou, dear Jesu, from the Cross  
To all Thy foes free pardon gave,  
So to those I hate no malice will I bear,  
If Thy dear love to me will grant  
That my Carlo shall through Thee be saved,  
And to all time in peace may live, nor ere  
forget a "Rest in peace" for me.)

It is a mother again who, in order to express the Saviour's goodness to her children, uses a quaint simile: "Goodness, that is  
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what the Lord wants, for Jesus is like an owl! What is it an owl loves? Hearts." This refers to the fact that owls, common pets in Rome, are usually fed on the hearts of calves, sheep, or goats; hence this simile, which to the uninitiated sounds almost blasphemous, is to the children expressive of a well-known fact.

In Trastevere religious practices are still scrupulously observed; every evening the Rosary is said by the family, in Latin and Romanesque dialect intermingled, the unintelligible words being cut off, and, according to Belli, so perfunctorily repeated as to be interlarded with many mundane remarks:

*Ave Maria* . . . lavora . . . *Grazzia prèna* . . .  
Nena, vòl lavorà? . . . *Ddomini steco* . . .  
Uf . . . *benedettu tu mujjeri* . . . Nena!  
*E bbenedetto er frù* . . . vvacche tte sceco!  
*Fruttu ventr'e tte Jèso, San* . . . cche ppena'.  
*Tu Mmaria madre Ddei* . . . ne sce fai l'eco  
*Ora pro nobbi* . . . na tt'aspetto a ccena! . . .  
*Peccatori* . . . Oh Signore!

*Ave Maria* . . . work on . . . *gratia plena* . . .  
Nena, wilt thou work . . . *Dominus tecum* . . .  
Uf . . . *benedicta tu in mulieribus* . . . Nena!  
*Et benedictus fructus* . . . I'll tear your eyes out!  
*Fructus ventris tui, Jesus. Sancta* . . . What a  
bother! . . .  
*Maria Mater Dei* . . . Can't you even echo the  
words . . .  
*Ora pro nobis* . . . Well, expect naught for  
supper . . .  
*Peccatoribus* . . . Oh! dear Lord!

Twice a year, at Easter and at Pentecost, the Sacrament is carried to the sick, with great pomp, through the streets; this is known as *la Communionone a fiocchi*. On Good Friday you may still hear the boys making a deafening noise with *raganelli* (bits of wood or iron joined loosely together), supposed to simulate the rattling of the bones of Judas Iscariot. Here, too, on Easter Eve the *pizzicagnolis'* shops are marvellously adorned with festoons of sausages, mountains of cheese, ham, eggs, butter, and all manner of dainties artistically arranged, and decorated with tinsel flowers and paper lanterns, while in the humblest home on Easter Sunday roast lamb, hard-boiled eggs, decorated with sprigs of pink or white stock, and a *pizza*, or sweet cake, form the orthodox dinner.

In Trastevere you will even now come upon the *scrivano*, or public letter-writer, sitting at his table in a sheltered corner of

the sunny *piazza*; for, in spite of compulsory education, there are many—indeed, a whole generation of illiterate Romans, who must perforce resort to a scribe to indite their correspondence. Three *soldi* (1½d.) is the charge for reading and answering a letter. No one is in a hurry; the most trifling excuse suffices to collect a crowd. Therefore no sooner does a “client” approach the table than a knot of curious onlookers gather round him. Each one puts in a word, and officiously tenders advice. “You should say this,” says one. “No, rather say that,” interrupts a second. “Let him speak,” cries a third; “he knows better than you what he wants to say.” Kindly comments or sympathetic remarks vary the entertainment, according to the subject of the letter. “*Poverino!* let us hope your mother is better now; *coraggio*, do not be downhearted.” “Going home to be married at Easter! Good luck to you and your *sposa!*” “Unable to send money home! *Poveri noi!* how can anyone earn enough to do more than keep himself in these days?” and so on *ad infinitum*.

Another figure, formerly common in the streets of Rome, but one rarely to be seen in these days, may still be met beyond the Tiber; this is the *cantastorie*. He is a wretched-looking individual, ragged and unkempt; under his arm he carries a fiddle wrapped in a grimy cloth, and from a pole, resting on his shoulder, hangs a sheet of painted canvas. He is generally accompanied by a pale-faced, hollow-eyed woman, or a lad. Taking up their stand in the middle of a *piazza* or narrow street, they unroll the painting; the man strikes up a tune on his fiddle, his companion singing a nasal accompaniment. In a few minutes the inevitable crowd has collected and swells apace. On the canvas, in six or eight small squares, is depicted, in the crudest colours and roughest manner, a gruesome series illustrating the latest murder, the explosion of a powder factory, a railway accident, the last eruption of Vesuvius, or earthquake in Sicily—the more harrowing the tale, the more sensational the subject, the greater its success.

When a good audience has assembled, the *cantastorie*, in a high falsetto, begins to relate his lamentable tale in doggerel rhyme, with prose interludes. Rolling his eyes, using dramatic gestures, he illustrates his theme by

pointing with his bow to the scenes on the canvas, and sometimes as he warms to his work he points to the wrong one, which of course gives rise to shouts of sarcastic laughter. “*Signori miei!*” he begins, “listen to the terrible, unprecedented murder committed by a stepmother, who killed her stepchild, and served it at table to its own father,” and so on, enlarging on each detail till he reaches the last lines, when his companion produces a packet of roughly printed broadsheets relating to the story: “Here, *signori*, is the *cansone*, a *soldo* a copy,” and so the money is collected. The canvas is rolled up once more, the audience disperses, the melancholy couple wander on, and you hear the strains of the fiddle and the monotonous chant faintly echoing as the entertainment recommences down another street. Nor is the serenade, “with artistic interludes of guitar and mandoline (variously called *passa-gallo* and *ricordino*),” an unknown distraction for these humble folk. Miss Busk, in her *Folk-Songs of Italy*, gives various examples, of which the following are still in use in Rome:

O Roma! O Roma, le belle romane!  
Son le più belle le Trasteverine,  
Ma le rubecuri son le Montegiane.

(O Rome! the girls of Rome, how fair they are!  
Fairest of all are they of Trastevere;  
Of Monti they for hearts best lay a snare.)

The Monti comprises the crowded, hilly streets lying between Santa Maria Maggiore and Via Alessandria.

Here is another:

E di saluti ve ne mando tanti,  
Per quanto foglie movean' li venti,  
Per quanto in Paradiso sono di santi.

(Of good wishes I send you as many  
As of leaves that are moved when it's windy,  
As in heaven make up the saints' company.)

Miss Busk adds: “They have invented the art of imitating with the lips the twang of the stringed instrument, creating an improvised accompaniment. This, from inquiries that have been made for me, seems to be unknown out of Rome.”



## The Religious Houses of London Chronologically Arranged.

BY ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**T**HIS chronology, prepared by Sir Henry Ellis (1777-1869), occurs amongst some of his papers now in my possession. So far as I can ascertain, it has not been published, but only forms part of the notes and additional material used when editing with Cayley the re-issue of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, published by Harding 1817 to 1830.

The relative accuracy of his dates will be found exceptional. From his earliest years he had more than ordinary facilities for research, first as assistant at the Bodleian, and later as Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum. Accuracy in historical data, and correct direction of antiquarian studies, were probably part of the valuable guidance he received from Richard Gough and John Nichols during his earlier years.

The result is common knowledge. There has been nothing published from his fertile pen that has become of less worth in the light of modern research.

A.D.

- 604. Episcopal See of London fixed at St. Paul's.
- 700. College of St. Martin-le-Grand founded by Withred, King of Kent.
- 961. St. Paul's Church rebuilt about this time, in the time of Bishop Ælfstan the Third.
- 1056. College of St. Martin-le-Grand rebuilt and endowed by Ingebricus and Edward, two Saxon noblemen.
- 1068. Privileges of the College of St. Martin-le-Grand confirmed by William the Conqueror.
- 1100. Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem founded by Jordan Briset for Knights Hospitalars (*sic*).
- 1100. Nunnery of Clerkenwell founded by Jordan Briset.
- 1108. Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, believed to have been founded about this year.
- 1108. Christ Church, or Holy Trinity Priory Within, Aldgate, founded by Queen Matilda.

A.D.

- 1109. Hospital of St. Giles Without, London, founded by Queen Maud, according to Leland.
- 1117. Hospital of St. Giles Without, London, founded by Queen Maud, according to Stow.
- 1123. Priory of St. Bartholomew founded by Rahere.
- 1127. Nunnery of Haliwell in Shoreditch founded by Robert Fitz Gelran about this year.
- 1148. Free Chapel or Hospital of St. Katherine, near the Tower, founded by Queen Matilda, wife of King Stephen.
- 1185. Knights Templars removed from Holborn to their new Church of the Temple in Fleet Street.
- 1197. St. Mary Spittle, or new Hospital of Our Lady Without, Bishopsgate, founded by Walter Brune.
- 1205. Peter de Colechurch buried in the Chapel of his foundation in London Bridge.
- 1210. Nunnery of St. Helens Without, Bishopsgate, founded by William Fitz Gelran.
- 1221. Black, Preaching, or Dominican Friars first established where Lincoln's Inn now is.
- 1224. Grey or Franciscan Friars, at their first coming from Italy, lodged with the Dominicans near Holborn.
- 1231. The Rolls, or *Domus Conversorum*, founded by King Henry III.
- 1231. St. Anthony's Hospital in Threadneedle Street founded.
- 1241. Church of the Carmelites, or White Friars, near Fleet Street, built by Sir Richard Gray, Knight.
- 1247. Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, or Bedlam, founded by Simon FitzMary.
- 1253. Austin Friars in Broad Street founded by Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.
- 1257. Friars de Sacca, or de Penitentia Jesu Christi, settled without Aldersgate.
- 1272. Friars de Sacca, or de Penitentia, settled in Lothbury, in the Synagogue which had belonged to the Jews.



- A.D.
1276. The site of their new house, near Castle Baynard, purchased by the Black or Dominican Friars.
1279. House of the Black Friars near Castle Baynard built.
1293. House of the Minories, for Poor Clares, founded by Blanch of Navarre, wife to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster.
1298. House of the Crossed or Crutched Friars, near Tower Hill, built by Ralph Hosier and William Saberns.
1307. Friars de Sacca, whose house was in Lothbury, dissolved.
1329. Elsing Spittle, near Cripplegate, founded by William Elsing.
1332. Poultny, or Pountney, College first endowed by Sir John Poultny.
1336. Poultny, or Pountney, College established for a Master, Warden, and Priests.
1349. Burial-ground for the dead purchased by Sir Walter de Manny, where the Charter House was afterwards erected.
1350. Abbey of St. Mary Graces founded by King Edward III.
1350. Elsing Spittle changed from a Hospital to a House of Austin Canons.
1357. Almshouses at Vintner's Hall founded.
1361. Monastery called the Charter House founded by Mich. de Northbury, Bishop of London, and Sir Walter de Manny.
1368. Guildhall College founded by Adam Francis and Henry Frowick.
1369. Licence granted to Robert de Denton for founding Denton's Hospital in the Church of Alhallows Barking.
1370. Monastery of the Charter House finished.
1377. Mastership of the Domus Conversorum annexed to the office of the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery.
1379. Petty Canons' College at St. Paul's incorporated.
1380. College founded in the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, by William Walworth.
- A.D.
1395. Holmes's College at St. Paul's founded in or about this year.
1405. St. Martin Outwich Almshouses founded.
1419. Chapel of Leadenhall College, built by Sir Simon Eyre.
1424. Sir William Whittingdon's (*sic* ? Sir Richard Whittington) College in the Church of St. Michael Royal finished by his executors.
1429. Almshouses near Grocers' Hall founded.
1430. Hospital of the Papey founded.
1466. Fraternity of sixty Priests founded at Leadenhall College.
1476. Almshouse at Skinner's Hall founded by William Chestre.
1505. Hospital of the Savoy founded by King Henry VII.
1531. Feb. 4th, Priory of the Holy Trinity Within, Aldgate, surrendered.
1535. Almshouses in Crutched Friars founded by Sir John Milborn.
1535. June 10th, the Charter House surrendered to the King.
1539. Almshouses in Staining Lane founded by Thomas Huntlow.
1540. Beech Lane Almshouse founded by the Company of Drapers.
1540. Nunnery of Clerkenwell granted to the Duke of Norfolk.
1540. Site of the Minories granted to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
1540. Elsing Spittle granted to Sir John Williams.
1541. December 24th, Elsing Spittle burnt down.
1542. Site of St. Helen's Nunnery granted to Sir Richard Cromwell, *alias* Williams.
1542. Abbey of St. Mary Graces granted to Sir Arthur Darcy.
1543. St. James's Chapel in the Wall granted to William Lamb, and since called Lamb's Chapel.
1544. Nunnery of Clerkenwell given back by the Duke of Norfolk to the King.
1545. Charter House granted to Sir Thomas Audley.
1545. Priory of St. Bartholomew granted to Sir Thomas Rich.



## Forgeries and Counterfeit Antiquities.

By T. SHEPPARD, F.G.S., F.S.A. SCOT.,  
CURATOR, HULL MUSEUM.

(Concluded from p. 215.)

**I**N most parts of England, but particularly in the North, the vagaries of "Flint Jack" were pretty well known half a century ago. This individual was also known as "Fossil Willy," "Edward Jackson," "Bones," "Cockney Bill," "The Old Antiquarian," and "Snake Billy." This "very prince of fabricators of antiques," as Llewellyn Jewitt describes him, was born at Sleights, near Whitby, in 1815. His correct name appears to have been Edward Simpson, and his



FLINT JACK: HIS LAST PORTRAIT.

father was a sailor. In his youth he was employed by Dr. Young, Whitby's historian, and no doubt he then obtained a knowledge of geology and antiquities. He was con-

sidered to be a very intelligent young man, and first earned a livelihood by collecting and selling fossils. About 1843 he began to make copies of flint arrow-heads, and found

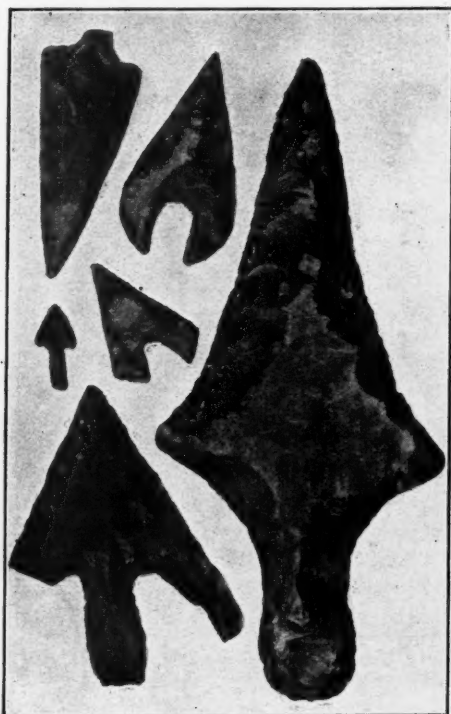


FLINT SPEAR-HEADS, ETC., MADE BY FLINT JACK.

that he could easily dispose of these at a good remuneration, being able to make *and sell* fifty good flint arrow-heads a day. His methods, however, did not stop here. Flint and stone axes, some perforated and of truly wonderful shapes; Roman breastplates; Roman milestones; fibulæ; coins; rings; seals; jet necklaces, etc., were turned out by him in thousands, and in those days they were easily disposed of as genuine. He then began making earthenware vases of unknown shapes and forms, and for these he secured good prices—a five-pound note being not an uncommon reward for an afternoon's work. In some cases he would even fill the vase with dark earth and charred bones in order to obtain more money. These latter he invariably stated to have obtained from a "toomoolo," which was his idea of the

singular of the word *tumulus*, which he concluded was plural.

Flint Jack spent much of his time in museums, where he obtained his ideas for



FLINT DAGGER, ETC., MADE BY FLINT JACK.

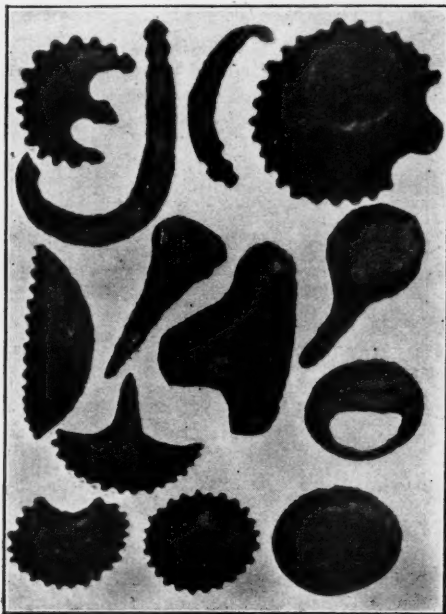
making his various forgeries, and he was wonderfully clever in the perfection and speed with which he could copy almost anything. Few are the museums and private collections which do not contain some specimens of his handiwork, and some might be named where his work may still be seen side by side with genuine specimens, from which they do not appear to have been distinguished.

His later days were spent in want and misery, brought on by his drinking habits, and he probably died in one of the work-houses in the north of England, though when and where no one seems to know.

In 1862 Mr. Thomas Wiltshire read a

paper to the Geologists' Association on "The Ancient Flint Implements of Yorkshire and the Modern Fabrication of Similar Specimens." In this Flint Jack's methods were described, and at the end of the paper we find the following note: "The person who attended the meeting, as above mentioned, for the purpose of showing the mode in which flint could be easily formed into determinate shapes, was then summoned to the platform. The pieces of common flint, by means of a crooked bit of iron, soon became in his skillful hands, by what appeared to be most careless blows, well-shaped arrow-heads of various patterns."

This was in the closing days of Flint Jack's career. In 1863 he was at last persuaded to have his photograph taken (having many times, for obvious reasons, declined to sit), and a reproduction of this is given by Mr.

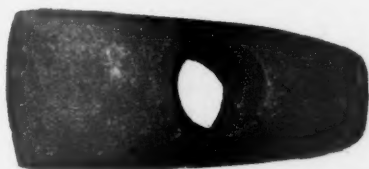


FLINT FISH-HOOKS, ETC., MADE BY FLINT JACK.

W. G. Clarke in vol. vi. of the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society. The same photograph seems to have stood for the illustrations which appeared in *The People's Magazine* (1867), *The Malton*

*Messenger*, and other journals. Some years ago, however, I came across an accomplice of Flint Jack in Newark, who gave me a photograph, taken in 1873, which is reproduced herewith, and which he stated was the

Jack's photograph had been secured, was copied by almost every paper in the country. The result was, so he assured me, that on some mornings over a hundred applications for copies were received.



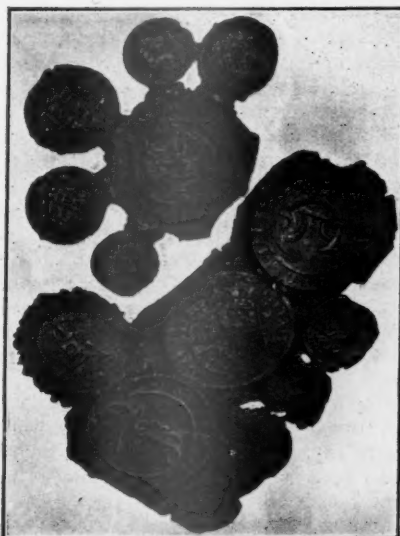
AXE-HEAD "FROM THE ISLE OF AXHOLME,"  
LINGS, MADE BY FLINT JACK.

last ever taken. This man, Mr. A. C. Elliott, informed me that he was an ex-police-constable, and, together with the photographer, "did a roaring trade" in selling the photographs of Flint Jack at one shilling each, the proceeds being shared by the



VASE OF BRICK-CLAY MADE BY FLINT JACK.

photographer and himself, Flint Jack's portion being a pint of rum each morning so long as the boom lasted. Elliott then lived at Stamford, and a paragraph which appeared in the local paper, to the effect that Flint



EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FORGERIES, AS  
FOUND, FROM HULL.

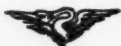
Many of the objects which Flint Jack made were figured and described in Transactions of learned societies as though they were genuine. In vol. iii. of the Proceedings of the Geological, etc., Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1856, is a paper by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., "On the Remains of a Primitive People in the South-East Corner of Yorkshire, with Some Remarks on the Early Ethnology of Britain." This is illustrated by two plates of flint implements, the originals of every one of which had been made by Flint Jack, although this was only discovered a few weeks ago, when the collection there referred to came under my notice. Amongst the objects are such items as fish-hooks, saws, daggers, knives, chisels, discs, and some nondescript serrated objects, the use of which it would be difficult to imagine. By the kindness of Miss Cape some of these are figured herewith. In our collection, also, we have some fine axes made

of sandstone, grit, etc., some of which have obviously had their finishing touches on a grindstone!

From the same source I have obtained a complete vase and some pieces of pottery, which are clearly of comparatively modern make, some of the pieces having been through a brick-kiln. One of these is obviously that figured in Wright's *Essays on Archaeological Subjects* (1861, vol. i., p. 29). Of this the author states that two urns found in the Bridlington district are especially deserving of notice. One "is barrel-shaped, with peculiar ornamentation, and was filled with black earth, in which was found a large bead of jet. An urn of a similar shape and character, and equally ornamented, is in the possession of Mr. Cape of Bridlington."\* Another vase, figured by Mr. Wright, which was dug out in the presence of Mr. Tindall, but which was soon after "dishonestly purloined" from him, appears also to have been of similar workmanship.

A much more clever forger, known as "Jerry Taylor," formerly lived at Hunmanby, near Filey. He made finer specimens than Flint Jack could. Taylor's work, however, was not so extensive, nor is it so well known.

In addition to the various specimens enumerated above are some forged coins dated early in the eighteenth century, which were found whilst excavating one of the docks in Hull; an iron key, said to have been that belonging to Beverley Gate, Hull, but which is of quite modern make; etc.



### "Morocco-Men" and "Little-Goes": A Chapter in Lottery History.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

**T**HE minutes of evidence issued with the Reports of Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees generally contain a mass of information on the business under consideration not to be neglected by a student of the

\* In addition to the complete vase which we have, there is portion of a second example. Both are of red, kiln-burnt clay.

subject, and in such mass a number of interesting facts, perhaps not altogether pertinent to the topic, may frequently be found embedded, worth digging out and storing for future reference. Such is the case with a small group of Parliamentary papers dealing with the Metropolis between 1836 and 1840, and particularly the one entitled "Report from the Select Committee on Metropolitan Improvements," ordered to be printed August 2, 1836. According to the terms of reference to this Committee, they were "to consider of the most effectual Plan for raising of Money to carry into effect the necessary Improvements," which terms were enlarged in the reference to the subsequent Committees of 1838, 1839, and 1840, thus: "To take into their consideration the several Plans for the Improvement of the Metropolis." The Committees only discussed two modes of raising the money required, which was then estimated at £1,200,000, the first being an increase of the duty paid on coal brought into London, and the second by raising a sum of money annually by lotteries. In the evidence which was brought before the Committee on the latter mode, much interesting information was given, and a good deal of light was thrown on some of the more obscure, not to say shady, results of the lottery system as conducted in this country. The witnesses who gave evidence on this part of the question were necessarily experts acquainted with all the details, so that the accounts they give, although they may seem somewhat strange, are not mere hearsay, but are from their own personal experience. The names and positions of the three principal witnesses were as follows: Thomas Bish, Esq., of 2, St. James's Square, Member of Parliament, and at one time a licensed lottery-office keeper; Legrew Hesse, Esq., who had been appointed by Mr. Percival as lottery secretary and prosecutor of illegal lotteries; and Mr. James Phalen, of Providence, Rhode Island, a managing contractor for lotteries in the United States.

Such witnesses, it is needless to say, supported the scheme for raising the necessary money by lotteries, the abolition of which they deplored, not merely for personal reasons, but on account of the great numbers of people who had hitherto depended upon



them for their employment, and for the loss the country sustained by their suppression. Mr. Bish, in his evidence, stated that for more than thirty years previously the Government had netted an average income, from this source only, of more than £320,000 per annum. He showed that even on the score of morality nothing could be urged against the system, and he produced in support of his argument a paper entitled "Thoughts on Lotteries," from the Life of Mr. Jefferson, "formerly President of America," which is printed at length in the Report. And, further, he states that Mr. Percival continued lotteries till his melancholy death, and after him Mr. Vansittart, both of whom he describes as "highly moral, religious, conscientious men." But what Mr. Bish and the other witnesses agreed in condemning was the hangers-on of the State lotteries, unofficial persons, middlemen, and speculators, who made an illegal profit by the sale and insurance of the tickets, classed under the head of "Morocco-men," and the still worse combinations, having no connection whatever with legal lotteries, being merely fraudulent imitations of them, appropriately termed "Little-goes."

Previous to 1806 the drawings of State lotteries used to occupy many days, and a system prevailed of insuring the fate of numbers, which let in the humbler classes to adventure the smallest sums. This system of insurance, to use the actual words of Mr. Bish, worked in this way: Suppose a lottery to be drawn in forty days, an equal number of tickets drawn on each day; it was, of course, 39 to 1 that any given number was drawn upon the first day. The persons adventuring by insurance paid a small premium, perhaps as low as fourpence or sixpence, to receive a proportionate sum according to the odds of the number they named was drawn. If the number failed to be drawn on the first day, they followed up the risk by paying an increased premium for the second day, and thus they went on from day to day, not only expending the money they could raise, but as the excitement was kept up they anxiously watched the event, and not only lost their money but their time. But this was altogether distinct from the proper business of a lottery-office keeper or the purchase of tickets, and was a mode

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of adventure with which the lottery-office keepers had no interest or concern, and, in fact, it was their interest to discountenance insurance. Insurance was carried on to the detriment of the humbler classes by unlicensed persons styled "Morocco-men," so called from their travelling with red leather books. They went about to the poor people's abodes, public-houses, etc., seducing those who, perhaps, never would have thought of it, to insure, and then these "Morocco-men" took their books to the offices. This was one of the points which gave a bad name to lotteries, and the odium remained.

Among the several affidavits quoted is one made by an anonymous person, who says "that he gets his living by waiting upon gentlemen as a servant, and that he has known the business of insurance in the lottery for more than thirty years, and has done business as an insurer from time to time for the whole of that time, and that the principal persons who take the insurance are Mr. Blank and Mrs. Blank and her son, and that they have great numbers of undertakers who are called 'Morocco-men,' who take for them as their principals, and that these persons meet in various public-houses in Whitechapel and various parts of the City, and in many of the takers' houses, to take and pay the money for insurances; and that the sum generally given for insurance is a shilling for a guinea, and so on in proportion for a greater or less sum; and that the "Morocco-men" receive for their trouble, out of the money taken for insurances, eighteenpence always, except from some persons who, to get more business, give two shillings in the pound."

But though the "Morocco-men" brought such odium on the moral and beneficent system of the lottery by making it possible for the humble to share in the gamble as well as the wealthy, the sharpers who worked the "Little-goes," those pernicious imitations of the real thing, were regarded as particularly dangerous, and a special Act of Parliament, called the "Little-go Act" (42 Geo. III., c. 119), was passed for their suppression.

It would appear that the gambling spirit engendered by lotteries, and the easy mode of participating in them provided by the

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"Morocco-men" and their insurances, had taken such a hold upon the people, that in the intervals between public drawings, or when, by the reduction in the number of days of drawing, insurance became more difficult, private lotteries, which lacked the safeguard of Government control, became common. They seem to have been at first started by the persons in the habit of taking the insurances of the State lottery tickets, who, finding that it would greatly increase their gains if the excitement were kept up when the real lotteries were not in operation, provided themselves with small wheels, which they removed from parish to parish, and numbers being prepared and put into the wheels, willing victims soon were found whom to plunder. It was to put down these unlicensed lotteries, which were called "Little-goes," that the Act was passed; but Mr. Bish, in his evidence, regretfully remarks that in the face of this Act there are still many offences committed. "It is," he says, "not long since was held a Little-go for an historical picture, in the hope of obtaining which some of the highest personages in the kingdom became adventurers; and a short time back one of the Ministers took an active part in a Little-go, and," he adds, with an evident sob in his voice, "at two o'clock to-day a private lottery is to be drawn, of which a member of this Committee, Mr. Hall [later known as Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Llanover] is one of the Committee of Management; it is called the Art Union of London."

Mr. Hesse, who had much to do with the enforcement of the "Little-go Act" from the first, regrets that in late years the Government had allowed it to become a dead letter. Although from the first the law-breakers carried on their business in secret in spite of his harrying them, so that, to use his own words, "we drove them on to the river, and we had a clause put in to take them there," he laments that they had now again become so bold that they go into gin-shops and meet at the corners of streets." And he draws the moral that if the beneficent State lottery were once more revived, these immoral imitators would soon cease to exist.

State lotteries in this country are no longer tolerated, and the "Morocco-man" with his

system of insurance has disappeared; but it is said that to this day, "in the City" anything or any event may be insured against, though it is not now called a lottery, nor does the insurance agent necessarily carry a morocco pocket-book. The "Little-goes," too, exist no longer, and he must be, surely, a prejudiced person who would confound limerick competitions and charity raffles with so pernicious and so vulgar an institution.



### The Silchester Excavations.



THE Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund have issued their eighteenth annual report, giving an account of the work done during the six months from May 17 to November 27, 1907, under the constant supervision and direction of Mr. Mill Stephenson. The minor finds were on view at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries from June 19 to 27.

Operations were begun in the grass field which occupies a considerable area near the middle of the Roman site. A small section in the north-east corner of this field was examined in 1903, and apparently formed part of an *insula* extending westwards, but the remaining portion could not be excavated until last year. The northern margin of the *insula* is on the opposite side of the modern road across the site, and when explored in 1901 showed the foundations of the gateway to some important building. Search was made for this in 1907, but only some insignificant traces of it could be found, the rest having been completely destroyed and the site partly overlaid by other buildings. These seem to have been connected with a row of shops along the western margin of the *insula*, and consisted of several rooms or courts, with which was associated a long brick drain of unusual construction. The ground south of these buildings was probably the garden of the original mansion. In it were found three wood-lined wells and a few rubbish-pits.

The remaining south-western corner of

the grass field and the ground west and south of it contained an *insula* which has yielded remains of several interesting buildings.

In the grass field a small house was uncovered, showing signs of alteration, and having several of its walls built upon piles. Near it were a large wood-lined tank, the mosaic floor of a destroyed isolated structure, and other interesting features.

The southern half of the *insula* contained a good deal of open or garden ground, but along its western margin was a large house of the courtyard type which appears to have grown from a simpler nucleus. In one part of the original house was a large composite hypocaust, and another chamber was perhaps a *lararium*. Several interesting features were met with outside the house, including the mosaic floor of a destroyed wooden building and a number of wells and rubbish-pits. Immediately to the north of the courtyard house were uncovered the very perfect foundations of a square temple, probably of early date. The platform of the *podium* still retained its floor of red mosaic, while the *cella*, although robbed of its floor, showed the base of the broad step or platform for the image of the deity in whose honour the temple was dedicated. On and about this were found some of the shattered fragments of the image itself, which was about life-size and of stone. All that can at present be said about it is that the figure was bearded, and wore apparently a long cloak, and had the legs protected by greaves ornamented with lions' heads. A large piece of one of the hands grasps what seems to be the lower end of a cornucopia.

Some of these fragments, with a model of the temple site, were to be seen at Burlington House. The exhibition also included fragments of at least three inscriptions, finely cut on thin slabs of Purbeck marble. One of them has about the beginning the word MARTI, which is suggestive of the dedication of the temple to Mars, of whose image the fragments found probably formed part. Another of the inscriptions is perhaps even more important, since it contains the significant word CALLEVAE, and so places beyond all doubt the identity of the Roman town of Silchester with the *Calleva* or *Calleva Attre-*

*batum* of the seventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth of the Antonine Itineraries.

Among the minor finds shown at Burlington House were much broken Gaulish red-glazed ware with the potter's stamps, fragments of figured "Samian" ware, a group of nine pots found together in a pit, portions of necks and handles of large amphoræ, painted tiles from hypocaust flues, narrow bricks of unusual form used for the sides of a drain, many iron articles—axes, keys, nails, a plough coulter, hammers, and styli—fragments of glass and bone, coins, and fragments of columns and capitals.

The Committee hope that this year's season will see the conclusion of the exploration of the whole of the 100 acres within the town wall. Of this there remains to be done only one large *insula* in the northern part of the site adjoining the farmyard. There will then only remain the investigation of the cemeteries, the town ditch, and other matters outside the walls to complete the great work of the excavation of *Calleva Attrebatum*, which has been continuously in progress since 1890. It is hoped that some of these works may be begun during the present season. Towards the cost of these final operations the Committee make a special appeal. Cheques may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Excavation Fund, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., 17, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, or to the Hon. Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.



### At the Sign of the Owl.



I HEARTILY congratulate Dr. J. A. H. Murray, the editor of the great Oxford Dictionary, on the honour bestowed upon him by the King. Sir James Murray—the name seems strange after the long familiar "Dr. Murray"—has graven his name deep in the history of English philology and lexicography, and in the great Dictionary has reared the most enduring of monuments to his name and fame. As

one of those who about thirty years ago responded to the Doctor's first call for helpers, and enlisted under his banner, giving some ten years of leisure hours to hard volunteer work, I feel especial pleasure in noting the bestowal of an honour which is one of the far too rare recognitions on such occasions of Literature and Art. It is pleasant also to note the appointment of Professor Jackson to the Order of Merit.

At the instance of the Corporation of London, the Rev. Alfred B. Beaven, M.A., has compiled a book entitled *The Aldermen of the City of London*, which is just about to appear in a limited edition. The work is of a more comprehensive character than would be inferred from the title. In preparing it, the author, who had been amassing materials for many years previously to being officially retained by the Corporation, has carefully examined the voluminous records of the City preserved at Guildhall, numerous manuscript authorities at the Record Office, the British Museum, and in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral, as well as several hundred wills at Somerset House and Lambeth Palace, and has consulted a large number of printed books and contemporary newspapers. The contents comprise complete chronological lists of the aldermen of each of the wards (originally twenty-four in number, increased in the fourteenth century to twenty-five, and in the sixteenth to twenty-six), from the early years of Edward I. (*circa* 1275) to the present time. In these lists details are given, wherever such information is attainable, noting the names of candidates nominated by the wards from whom, up to 1714, the final selection was made by the Court of Aldermen, and since that date the numbers polled at all contested elections. Excursuses and articles are added dealing with many points of interest in aldermanic and related municipal history. The book is to be issued by Messrs. Eden, Fisher and Co., Limited, of 95, Fenchurch Street.

The fourth part of *Book Prices Current*, now issued bi-monthly to subscribers at £1 5s. 6d. per annum, covers the sales of the season from March 18 to May 21. The fifth part, which will carry the record up to the end of

the season 1907-08, with the full author and subject index to the whole volume, will be issued early in the present month (August). The present part, No. 4, contains a very representative selection of books. I note on pp. 396-399 the sale of three issues of the Oxford private Daniel Press, and of a number of the issues of the many special presses—all the offspring, really, of the Kelm-scott—which have been at work in recent years producing beautiful books. Examples of the Eragny, Essex House, Old Bourne, Pear Tree, Roycroft, and Vale Presses are included. Some forty-five of the Vale Press books are recorded, but the prices run rather low. In the same sale were a variety of editions of the *Rubáiyát* of Omar Khayyám, and a number of volumes of Ruskin's letters to various correspondents, printed on vellum, and edited by that enthusiastic book-lover and admirable bibliographer, Mr. T. J. Wise. To a bookman every part of *Book Prices Current* forms fascinating reading, and this part is no whit less entertaining and informing than its predecessors.

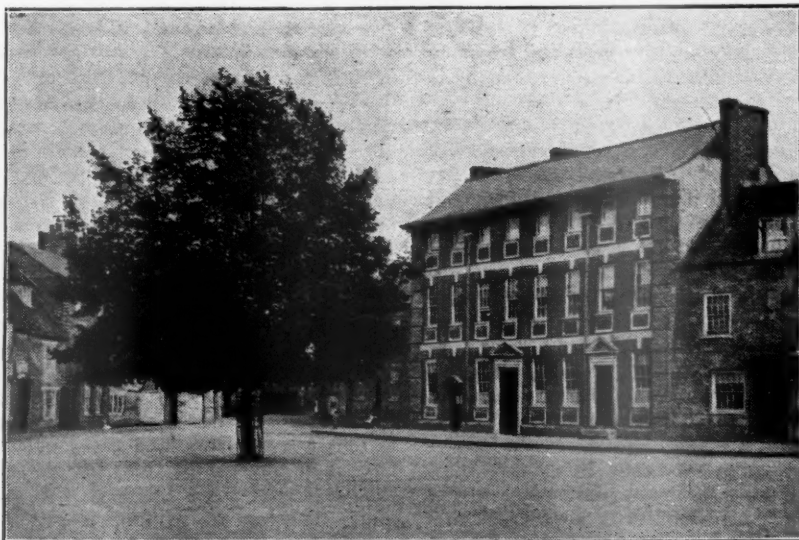
Among the contributors to the current issue of *The International Journal of Apocrypha* (15, Paternoster Row; 6d.) are Sir Henry Howorth, Professors Allan Menzies and Crawford Toy, Dr. Streane, and the Rev. W. H. Daubney. Mr. W. G. Thomson, whose *History of Tapestry* is so well known, writes an informing paper on "The Apocrypha in Continental Tapestries." The black-letter ballad of "Toby" (Tobit) is printed among the old poems based on stories in the Apocrypha.

Eight years ago the house at Olney, Bucks, in which Cowper and Mrs. Unwin lived for nineteen years was presented to the town and nation by the late Mr. W. H. Collingridge, and has since been visited by thousands of pilgrims. In the hall may still be seen the port-hole through which Cowper's hares used to come out to their evening gambols on the Turkey carpet. It was in the adjoining parlour that the poet wrote "The Task," while above is the room in which "John Gilpin" and "The Loss of the Royal George" were written. The house is full of relics of the poet, including some valuable auto-



graph letters and original manuscripts, while behind it the garden presents very much the appearance it did in Cowper's time. At present the Cowper and Newton Museum, as the house is now called, has an income of only £18 a year, which is insufficient for its due maintenance. The front of the museum has recently been restored, but the two rooms now used for exhibits are overcrowded, and the trustees and committee feel that the whole of the house should be opened to the public, who would then be admitted to the "John Gilpin" room and other rooms

E. Maunde Thompson, the President, in the chair. After references to the failure of an application which had been made to the Government for a grant of rooms for the Academy, to the project of a Greek Thesaurus, the Encyclopædia of Islam, and other matters, the President, as reported in *The Times* of June 26, said that the independent work which the British Academy had provisionally undertaken, the publication of social and economic records, would take shape in the publication of the Chartulary, or rather Rental, of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, from



THE COWPER AND NEWTON MUSEUM, OLNEY.

now occupied by the curator. For this purpose a small endowment is needed, and an appeal is being made for the sum of £2,200. The number of those who appreciate and love the poetry of Cowper must still be very large, and we trust they will speedily enable the committee to carry out their praiseworthy scheme. The Bishop of Durham is the chairman of the committee, and the secretary is Mr. Thomas Wright, Olney.

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The sixth annual general meeting of the British Academy was held on June 25, Sir

a manuscript in the British Museum of great value for the history of land tenures in Kent. Referring to congresses to be held this year, the President said that that on historical science, to be held in Berlin in August, would be attended by their Fellows, Mr. Bryce (now on his way home for a brief respite from his Ambassadorial duties at Washington), Professor Bury, and Professor Haverfield. The council welcomed the suggestion that occasionally the Academy should meet in Oxford and Cambridge. To the Academy had been entrusted the arrangements for the tercentenary celebration on December 9 of Milton's

birth. In conclusion, he said that it was the function of the Academy to do for humane learning what the Royal Society (their sister Academy in the International Association of Academies) did for the physical sciences.

A new "philatelic" monthly, *The Stamp-Lover*, the first issue of which appeared in June, is printing, with illustrations, numerous documents relating to the establishment of the Penny Post of 1680, which was suggested by Robert Murray, an upholsterer, and carried on for a while by William Dockwra, of the Customs Service. The instalment in the July issue includes illustrations of the very crude post-marks of 1681, and a facsimile of the first page of the rare tract, issued in that year, entitled *The Practical Method of the Penny Post*.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, Mrs. C. C. Stopes, whose labours in Shakespearean fields are indefatigable, read a paper on "Shakespeare's Friends of the Sonnets." The subject is so well worn that it might seem difficult for anything new thereon to be said; but Mrs. Stopes made some fresh points. Her view was that Shakespeare came to London in 1587, driven not by Sir Thomas Lucy, but by pressure of poverty; and that, though his first visit would be to the house of his friend Richard Field, the printer, his first steps towards a fortune would be, not to the theatre, but to the Court. Some of her later discoveries supported this new idea. After failure in all the schemes he had planned, he drifted to the theatre, and in his hour of darkness was encouraged by the help and friendship of the young Earl of Southampton, whom she took to be the friend of the Sonnets, as well as the patron of the Poems. She showed how dates were against the claims of rival noblemen. With new suggestions concerning the Dark Lady, she wound up by showing that a "Mr. W. H." had been associated with the Earl of Southampton from his youth, and finally married his mother. This "W. H." probably suggested the early sonnets, and handed them over to the printers after the death of his wife, the Countess of Southampton, in 1607. Mr. William Harvey was knighted in 1596, and ennobled after 1609,

and the speaker showed how this theory simplified difficulties.

I have received the following circular letter from a gentleman who dates from "Venlo, Holland Europe", May, 1908":

"SIR,

"By the present I take the liberty of begging you, whether You were perhaps inclined to buy an old picture which I wish to bring into trade. After many connoisseurs' judgement, it is an old picture after Rubens, large without frame 83 x 112 centimeters, representing like portrait "Christ on straw" of which a resembling picture is to be found in the Museum of Arts at Antwerp. Comparing both the paintings, we observe a striking likeness between them concerning the colour and the representation. In Antwerp, however, it is painted on wood, but my picture on canvas. Neither is signed by the name of Rubens on of some other master. My picture is certainly undoubted by an old one, with much more vivid colours and expression. The question put by me "whether my picture was a true Rubens" has not been declined by the competent authority but rather accepted. As Rubens painted as well on wood as on canvas and the two pieces have a striking likeness and neither bears a name and this great master has uncontestedly painted several of his masterpieces in two manners. I set too much value on my painting to sell it here in my environs for a low price. Sending to foreign countries is connected with large expenses and therefore I take the liberty of offering it You, Sir, in this way, to give You an opportunity for procuring this old picture."

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the Ex-Libris Society was held on July 7 to 10, at the gallery of the Alpine Club, Savile Row. The book-plates of European countries were made a special feature, prominence being given to the work of French artists.

I regret to note the death, at the age of seventy-one, of Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., whose well-written and laborious *History of Plympton Erle* was reviewed in the *Antiquary*

for May, 1907. At the time of his death Mr. Rowe was preparing a companion volume on the adjoining parish of Plympton St. Mary.

## BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

## SALE.

YESTERDAY'S portion of the Hoskier Library, which Messrs. Sotheby are dispersing, was chiefly remarkable for the fine series of French Almanacks, Royal, National, and Imperial, from 1694 to 1883 and 1900, wanting those for 1695 and 1699, but with 1768 in duplicate. This collection is in 186 volumes, of which 131 are in full morocco, and nearly 100 of these have armorial bearings on sides, the remainder in vellum, calf, or cloth as issued. These bindings, which were exhibited at the Grolier Club, New York, in 1905, illustrate practically the history of the bookbinder's art in France during the years covered. The whole collection was offered in one lot, the first bid being £100, and at £395 M. Théophile Belin, the well-known Paris bookseller, was declared the purchaser, with Messrs. Maggs as underbidders. The sale also included: Cicero, "De Oratore," a fifteenth-century MS. on vellum, on 140 leaves, with six floriated and illuminated initials, £20 10s.; and "Cato Major, or his Discourse of Old Age," Philadelphia, printed and sold by B. Franklin, 1744, with a document dated September 25, 1788, and signed by Franklin, inserted, £27; Ph. De Commier's, "Chronique et Histoire," etc., printed in Paris for Galliot du Pre et Jehan de Roigny, in contemporary brown calf inlaid in black, inscribed "Thomae Wottoni et Amicorum," £54—these were purchased by Mr. Quaritch; T. F. Dibdin, "The Bibliographical Decameron," 1817, Dawson Turner's copy, extended from three volumes to six by the insertion of about 600 portraits and views, etc., £60 (Young); and "Biblio-mania, or Book-madness," 1842, extended from one to four volumes by the insertion of 300 scarce portraits and views, £21 10s. (Maggs). The day's sale realized £898 19s.—*Times*, July 2.

## PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received No. 2 of the Manorial Society's Monographs, being Part ii. of *Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands*. Instalments are printed from twenty-three English counties. As in the first part, the numbers and descriptions of the rolls are given, and the dates of the periods to which they relate are also stated, with occasionally special items of local information—e.g., it is noted that the Lord

of the Manor of the Liberty of the Clink, Southwark, has in his possession a manorial staff dated 1798, and also certain weights and measures (Imperial) used for manorial purposes, and dated 1826. The value of these lists, supplementing those in public collections, as guides to the nature and whereabouts of an immense amount of material for local and manorial history, can hardly be over-estimated. To this second part Mr. Nathaniel Hone contributes a brief but suggestive introduction.



The Cambridge Antiquarian Society have issued as No. 1 of a new series of Quarto Publications Mr. Arthur Gray's learned paper on the *The Dual Origin of the Town of Cambridge* (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co., price 3s. 6d. net). It is illustrated by two sketch-maps—one of the town as in 1278, and the other of old courses of the Cam. The paper, treating as it does of the conditions under which the town of Cambridge came into being in the twilight of history, covers a wide field, and touches many debatable points. Mr. Gray's main contention is that Cambridgeshire was settled by two races—the East Anglian and the Mercian. His argument is ably worked out and strongly supported.



The new part, April-June, of the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, reflects, like its predecessors, great credit on the society. It is well printed and well illustrated, and contains much matter of importance relating to the history and antiquities of the district. It opens with a sketch of the "North Cork Regiment of Militia," raised in 1793 and disbanded in 1908, by Mr. Robert Day, who also contributes an illustrated note on "The Silver Communion Plate in the Presbyterian Church, Princes Street, Cork." Other articles are on "A 'Bullan' near Mitchelstown," by Canon Moore; "Bishop Dive Downes' Visitation of his Diocese, 1699," by Mr. T. A. Lunham; and "The Early Irish Manuscripts of Munster." The whole number is fully illustrated.

## PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, June 25.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Dr. T. Ashby, Director of the British School at Rome, read a paper descriptive of the Villa d' Este at Tivoli, and the dispersal and present whereabouts of the statuary, etc., it once contained.

Mr. Horace Sandars exhibited a cast of the Greco-Iberian bust which was found at Elche, in the province of Alicante, Spain (the "Colonia Julia Ilici Augusta" of the Romans), and which is now in the Louvre, and generally known as "la Dame d'Elche." Mr. Sandars called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the cast exhibited, which was coloured to correspond with the original, had not been taken direct from the bust in the Louvre, as the authorities would not, properly, allow it to be moulded; but it was from a replica which had been conscientiously carried out by a Spanish artist (Don Ignacio Pinazo), who had been commissioned to do the work by the well-known

Spanish archaeologist Señor Melida, Director of the Museo de Reproducciones Artísticas in Madrid. Mr. Sandars said that when he "introduced" the Dame d'Elche to the society, in his paper on the "Pre-Roman Votive Offerings from Despenaperros," she was not received with that enthusiasm which he had expected, and that he had consequently brought her to the meeting that she might speak for herself. He hoped that she would ultimately find a harbour of refuge in the British Museum. He then called attention to the peculiarities of the head-dress and the adornments of this remarkable work of art; and although he did not go into the question of its ethnographical bearing, or directly refer to the many other points of interest in the bust, he pointed out its more striking features, and mentioned that they all pointed to Oriental inspiration that had led to the development of a type and style which ultimately became essentially Iberian. With regard to the question of the period of the execution of the bust, Mr. Sandars stated emphatically that it is inconceivable that such a work could have been evolved from the brain of any modern sculptor, as, apart from the question of technique, an amount of archaeological knowledge and experience would be required which but few had had an opportunity of acquiring, and in corroboration of his statement he pointed to the minuteness and fidelity to detail of the adornments. He also laid stress on the fact that the vest showing above the upper row of "pearls" and pendants was attached by a fibula of a form which was only found in Spain, and was Iberian and contemporaneous with the statues of the Cerro de los Santos and of the Dame d'Elche. Many of these brooches figured among the votive offerings from Despenaperros.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Lord Balcarras criticized the bust and its characteristics, pointing out what he considered incongruities and faults. He closed his remarks by stating that Mr. Sandars had mentioned that the bust was a "unique work of art," whereas he felt convinced that no artist in ancient times could have produced such a work unless he had had some precedent to guide him. To this Mr. Sandars replied that such a precedent had incontrovertibly existed, and in proof of his assertion showed the photograph of a bust in the Archaeological Museum in Madrid, which came from the Cerro de los Santos, and which exhibited the same characteristic adornments as those which were prominent in the case of the Dame d'Elche.

The ordinary meetings of the society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 26.—*Athenæum*, July 4.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, June 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Elections: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Shipway and Messrs. W. E. Hidden, Elliott Smith, A. W. Oke, and A. I. Doyle. Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Director, read a paper on "The Short-cross and Long-cross Coinages from Henry II. to Henry III." The learned paper of the late Sir John Evans, entitled the "Short-cross Question," was relied on for the main arguments in reference to the coins bearing the short double cross. The classi-

fication was shown to be correct, but it was thought that some subdivision of at any rate Class IV. might simplify matters. The long-cross series of Henry III.'s money was shown to be capable of better arrangement than that given by Hawkins. Mr. Lawrence, on suggestions thrown out by the President and Mr. Fox, was able to show that the earlier group consisted of sceptreless coins, and that these were followed by the sceptred group. Subdivision of each of these two classes was made in connection with the little pellets at times found on each side of the head. The type of coin struck by the moneyer Philip at London, and bearing a sceptre, was shown to be a type rather than a peculiarity of an engraver. Coins of this type were exhibited of London by two moneyers, and of Bury St. Edmunds also by two moneyers. The latest coin of the long-cross series was considered to be one of Durham, which markedly resembled the earliest type of the coins of Edward I. The coin beginning the series was also shown, and its characteristics noted. It bore no sceptre, and had no mint name, and it compared with the latest class of the short-cross coinage which preceded it. Coins of the short- and long-cross periods were exhibited by the lecturer, by Mr. W. C. Wells, and the President. Major W. Freer exhibited four war medals. Mr. W. Charlton exhibited (1) a Parnell silver medal, bearing on the obverse a head of C. S. Parnell, circumscribed with the legend "Ireland's Army of Independence, 1891"; and (2) a silver medal commemorating the late Queen's visit to Ireland in 1900. Mr. Bernard Roth exhibited a penny of Edward III., and Dr. Herbert Peck coins of South Africa and the Channel Islands.

The members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had an excursion on July 14. Starting from Hertford, the site of Benwick Hall, once the seat of the Goldsbrough family, was first reached, and here Mr. R. T. Andrews exhibited a plan of the estate, and read some notes thereon. At Stapleford Church the Rev. H. P. Pollard described the fabric. Attention was called to the Norman doorway and chancel, the Early English chancel arch, the old glass recorded by Salmon, and the parish registers, which date from 1558. Next came Little Munden Church, where Mr. H. T. Pollard was guide. Noteworthy were effigy tombs of elaborate workmanship to Sir John Thornbury and wife (circa 1340-1350), and to Philip Thornbury and wife (circa 1440). After lunch the tumulus not far from Dane End House was visited, and later, at St. Edmund's College, took place the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Dom Maurice Chauncy, ob. 1581, prior of the Carthusian houses at Sheen and Bruges. The Rev. E. Burton, D.D., and the Archbishop of Westminster spoke. Visits were afterwards paid to the Lunard Stone and to Clarkson's Obelisk. The former is a rough-hewn stone bearing inscription to Vincenzo Lunardi (1759-1806), the "first aerial traveller in the English atmosphere." He made his first descent here in 1784.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a two days' meeting, with Ashford for a centre, on July 8



and 9. On the first day, after a meeting in the old Grammar School, a move was made to the parish church of St. Mary, where Canon Pearman delivered an address on the architecture and history of the building, which contains some fine Perpendicular work and elaborate monuments. The plan is cruciform, with a nave, north and south aisles, transepts, and a central tower 120 feet high. Lord Beaconsfield, said Canon Pearman, had described the church as "quite like a minster in appearance." Examination had disclosed traces of a Norman structure which had preceded the present one, and was perhaps the successor of a Saxon building. The present aspect was chiefly due to reconstructions at the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Afterwards the visitors inspected the handsome tombs of the Fosse and Smythe families, the brass memorial of the Countess of Athole, dated 1375, and the stalls in the chancel, with seats turning on hinges, and revealing exquisite carving on the under sides. After luncheon the company drove to Singleton, a mediæval manor-house, surrounded by a moat, over which there was formerly a drawbridge. On approaching the building it presents a delightful picture with its crooked oaken porch and its half-timber work diversified by brick in a setting of foliage. Within there is a grand Tudor banqueting-hall, whose dark oak panelling has been uncovered by the present occupant, Mr. R. Strouts. The hall has a handsome Italian moulded ceiling of the time of Elizabeth, but the minstrels' gallery has disappeared, and altogether the house has been subjected to so many alterations that its original appearance can only be traced. Much appreciation is due to the patient and judicious manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Strouts have devoted themselves to the task of clearing away the overlay of modernity and indifference, disclosing old carving and massive beams, and generally giving effect to the long-hidden charm of the building. The pretty village of Great Chart and its bright cottage gardens were passed on the way to its church, and one could reflect on the curious change that has brought a considerable township, which flourished long before Ashford was thought of, to such a modest state. The church is full of fascination for those curious in tracing architectural evolution. There are slight evidences of a Norman edifice, while Perpendicular and Decorated windows, added aisles and arches, and a variety of puzzling features, tempt investigation all the more because of the absence of documentary record. They were ably discussed by the Rev. G. M. Livett. From Great Chart the party drove to Godinton, where Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Dodd threw open their fine Elizabethan mansion to inspection, and Mrs. Ashley Dodd explained the main points of interest. The building is a rich storehouse of Tudor and Jacobean oak panelling and carving, and contains many remarkable features, of which the chapel and the priest's room are especially notable. There are also some suggestive signs of a more ancient mansion having existed on the site. In the evening the society held another meeting at the Old Grammar School.

On the second day the churches at Sevington, Merham, Smeeth, Selling, Brabourne, and Brook were visited, descriptions and explanations being

given by the Rev. G. M. Livett and the Rev. C. E. Woodruff.



The nineteenth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 8, Dr. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair. The President gave some details of the Commissions already granted for scheduling and preserving the ancient monuments of England, and of the petition sent to the Prime Minister by the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy, and the Royal Institute of Architects, that a similar Commission might be appointed for England. It was resolved that a petition should also be sent from the Congress.

Mr. E. A. Fry read a report from the Committee for Preparing a Bibliography of Published Calendars. This showed that valuable assistance in preparing the various lists had been obtained. Some discussion arising on the subject of the recently published *Bibliography of Archaeological Papers previous to 1890*, testimony was borne by Mr. Willis-Bund and the President to the arduous labour performed by Mr. Gomme in preparing this work.

It was announced that Mr. A. G. Chater had undertaken the duties of secretary to the Earthworks Committee, and he presented a report on the lines inaugurated by Mr. Chalkley Gould; this will be published. Mr. Chater was able to announce that the important fortress Maiden Castle in Dorset had now passed under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act. Mr. St. George Gray gave information as to the efforts being made to preserve Stokeleigh, a stone-walled camp near Clifton, in Somerset. Particulars of threatened and rescued camps were supplied by other members, and attention was called to the dangers to which such monuments were liable when taken over by public bodies, owing to the natural desire to render them accessible and attractive to the public. The Sussex Society had great apprehensions owing to the Brighton Town Council preparing to lay out a golf-course at Hollingbury Camp. Mr. Willis-Bund mentioned that the Worcester County Council were applying for a Bill to preserve the Malvern Hills as an open space, and suggested that it might be desirable that clauses should be inserted guaranteeing the protection of the various camps on the hills. It was resolved to present a petition to that effect.

Mr. Willis-Bund read a paper "On the Importance of Calendaring and Preserving Church Plate and Furniture." In this he dealt in a trenchant manner with the evils attending ill-directed church restorations. He drew attention to the law regulating transactions in Church property, and pointed out that faculties should be precise in mentioning every article that might or might not be dealt with. He advocated the formation of exact inventories of all furniture, books, plate, etc., that should be signed by each new incumbent, and checked at the Archdeacon's visitations, and advocated the appointment by the Congress of a committee to draw up a model inventory. The paper was much appreciated by the Congress, who asked that it should be printed.

Canon Warren mentioned an embroidered pyx-cloth in a Suffolk church, for which an American

millionaire was reported to have offered £1,000; and many instances were given of large prices offered for Elizabethan chalices. Attention was drawn to the recent sale of old silver communion flagons at Sandon (see *ante*, p. 245), and a strongly worded resolution was passed.

The DORSET ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB had a field day in the Isle of Purbeck on June 25. The ruins at Corfe were first explored, and then the party drove to Studland, stopping on the way at Rempstone to inspect the stone semicircle, and at the Agglestone. At Studland the church was described by the Rector, the Rev. F. S. Algeo, who remarked that it is generally considered to be a singularly perfect and unaltered specimen of the Norman style of architecture, and ranks with the well-known churches of Iffley and Stewkley. The date is somewhat earlier than Iffley, probably about 1180, though the nave may date from an earlier period. When they were restoring the porch some years ago an ancient stone was found, which is considered to have been the doorstep of an earlier building, probably of Saxon origin. The plan of the church, as at Iffley and Stewkley, is a nave, central tower, and chancel, both tower and chancel with stone-groined roof. The chancel consists of one square of groining. The east window is an insertion of three lights of late date, perhaps Jacobean; but above is the original window between the two roofs. There are original north and south windows, each a narrow light with good exterior mouldings. On the north side of the altar is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, probably used as an Easter sepulchre before the Reformation, when it was customary to bury the consecrated elements from Good Friday to Easter Day. The groining in the tower is of the same character as in the chancel. The north window is original, but the south modern. The tower has never been finished, but is carried only half-way up the jambs of the belfry windows, where it is finished off with a gable roof. Owing to the settlement, a buttress has been added to the north and south faces. There are four bells, one of which professes to be of great antiquity. It bears a date 1065, with the inscription "Draw near to God," and what may be considered the trade-mark of the founder—namely, the initials C. P., with the figure of the bell between them. The date of "1065" is obviously inaccurate. The other bells bear date 1736, with the founder's name, William Knight. The roof of the nave is a modern erection (1848). On the exterior there is a "corbel table." The west window is a modern insertion, as are the two south windows. The inner doorway, with semicircular arch, is original. The north doorway is of similar character; the two north windows are both original. The original stone font remains. It is evident from various signs, and from the crudeness of the original walls, that the church formed a healthier place of worship during Saxon times, that the Christian missionaries adapted this building to their use, and that it was reconstructed during Norman times, and to a great extent it remains to-day as it was of old. The church presents an interesting example of what is called the Twist—namely, a divergence in the line of the choir from that of the nave, intended, it is supposed, to convey to the

spectator or worshipper an impression of the inclination of our Lord's head on the cross; but some think that it was designed to improve the perspective. During the excavations which took place at the restoration of the church in 1881 by Mr. W. M. Hardy, builder, of Swanage, blunders of the early builders came to light sufficient to account for the sinking of the fabric, which caused the cracks in the arches of the tower. The mortar of the ashlar work, piers, and arches consisted chiefly of lime and grit in equal quantities, like that in the work at Corfe Castle; but the mortar of the south-west buttress, which may be assigned to the fourteenth century, was the best, the mortar being as hard as cement.

The Hon. Sec. observed that the date 1065 upon the bell was, of course, a mistake. There were three periods in the inscriptions on bells—first, the uncial period; secondly, the black-letter period; and thirdly, the dated period, when figures appeared.—The Rector acquiesced, and observed that the general belief was that the date upon the bell was a mistake for 1665 or 1765.

Conducting the party round the outside of the church, Mr. Algeo pointed out a small doorway on the north wall of the chancel, leading into a chamber in the tower. As there was no rectory house, it is supposed, he said, that a travelling priest, coming probably from Wareham, did duty here, and occupied this priest's chamber. He then went on from Studland to Worth. A consecration cross was observed carved on the north-east angle of the chancel, about 5 feet high above the plinth, and another on the capital of the column in the interior on the same level. More crosses are observable at different angles in the chancel.

June 15 was a great day in the annals of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for then its new headquarters, Barbican House, Lewes, were declared open by the President, the Duke of Norfolk, and the acquisition of these extensive premises, which are exceptionally well suited for the purposes of the society, was celebrated by a public luncheon in the Town Hall. An interesting feature of the formal opening of Barbican House was the reading of a capital paper on the archaeology of Lewes and neighbourhood by Mr. P. M. Johnston, whose knowledge of Sussex antiquities is wide and accurate.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on July 1, the High Sheriff, Mr. A. Heber-Percy, presiding. A satisfactory report was read by Prebendary Auden, who expressed regret that the statement of account showed a small balance on the wrong side. The Chairman, in a carefully-written paper, initiated a discussion on the last stand of Caractacus, which he placed at Coxwall Knoll. The association of the name Caer Caradoc with the camp on the hills behind Coxwall was, he believed, ancient, and therefore valuable, especially as Caractacus, son of Cunobelin, King of Trinobantes, except by his fierce resistance to the Romans and by that great fight, had no local connection with either the Siluri or Ordovices. Camden stated that the battle was fought in Shropshire where the Clun ran

into the Teme, not far from a hill called Caer Caradoc. That description answered exactly to Coxwall Knoll. It might be said that Camden had no more written authority for his statement than they had. But he lived in 1586, when facile means of locomotion were not, races and families lived long in their Shropshire valleys, and the old tales and traditions would be told and retold, and be handed down in a way that it was impossible to conceive nowadays. Yet even so he found two old residents who told him the Red Lake Brook was so-called because a great battle had been fought there, so that the brook ran red with blood! Mr. Heber-Percy expressed his great indebtedness and grateful thanks to Mr. Clarke Maxwell, without whose help that paper could not have been written, and in whose company so many delightful days had been spent visiting those and other British and Roman camps in the neighbourhood. They, at any rate, were quite convinced that at Coxwall Knoll they had the true scene of the last fight of the great British hero Caractacus. On the other hand, Prebendary Auden championed the alternative site on the Breidden.



The annual excursion of the CHESTER AND NORTH WALES ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on July 17. The party passed through Waverton and Hargrave, where the churches were inspected and Huxley Hill visited, and drove to Tarporley. After luncheon St. Helen's Church was visited, under the guidance of the Rev. W. O. Hughes, and the members proceeded to Oulton Park, viewing, by kind permission of Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, Bart., the hall and gardens. The return journey was made by Utkinton Hall (the ancient seat of the Done family) and Tarvin Church.



At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 1, the paper read was "On Some Drawings, with Views of Rome in the Time of Gregory XIII., in the Possession of Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins," by Dr. Thomas Ashby.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

**OLD COTTAGES AND FARMHOUSES IN SURREY.** 128 examples illustrated on 100 collotype plates from photographs by W. G. Davie; with introduction and sketches by W. Curtis Green, A.R.I.B.A. London: B. T. Batsford, 1908. Crown 4to., pp. 69, and 100 plates. Price 21s. net.

The minor domestic architecture of Kent and Sussex, of Shropshire and its neighbours, and of the

Cotswold District, have in turn formed the subjects of delightful volumes similar to that before us. Mr. Batsford may be both congratulated and thanked for having chosen Surrey for his next subject, for in the near neighbourhood of London destruction is proceeding more rapidly than in districts more remote from the Metropolis. Mr. Davie and Mr. Green have collaborated with the happiest results. The latter is a resident in Surrey, and knows the county well. His introduction is ably written, and is profusely illustrated by over 100 sketches and photographs, including sections and many drawings of details, which show the method of construction of the old Surrey cottages and farmhouses, and illustrate the simplicity in design and the "straightforward methods in solving problems of construction" characteristic of the handiwork of the builders of a pre-mechanical age. In Surrey, as elsewhere, those builders used the local materials they found to their hand, and, as these were numerous, the results are correspondingly diverse. Stone and brick, half timber and plaster, tiles and stone slates, are used interchangeably and in varied combinations with most picturesque effect, as may be seen in Mr. Davie's fine photographs. It must be remembered, too, that not a little of the picturesqueness of cottage and farm buildings in Surrey, as elsewhere, is due not only to the original builders, to their handling of material, and to constructional simplicity, but also to the alterations and additions which have in many cases taken place with the passing of the years, and, having been effected in the traditional way and with like materials, have produced a rich and satisfying effect. "The jumble of roofs and gables, the irregular lines of the plans, and the variety of the building materials used, are the accidents of time rather than the attributes of good work," says Mr. Green; but the results are wholly pleasant from an æsthetic point of view. The too splendidly-produced collotype plates from Mr. Davie's photographs will rejoice the hearts of a great host of Surrey-lovers. The subjects of some will be familiar to many; but there will be very few indeed of those who know the rural beauty of the county, and who know it well, who will not find here and there among these plates a fresh revelation of charm and mellow picturesqueness in some hitherto unknown house or cottage in Surrey lane or village.

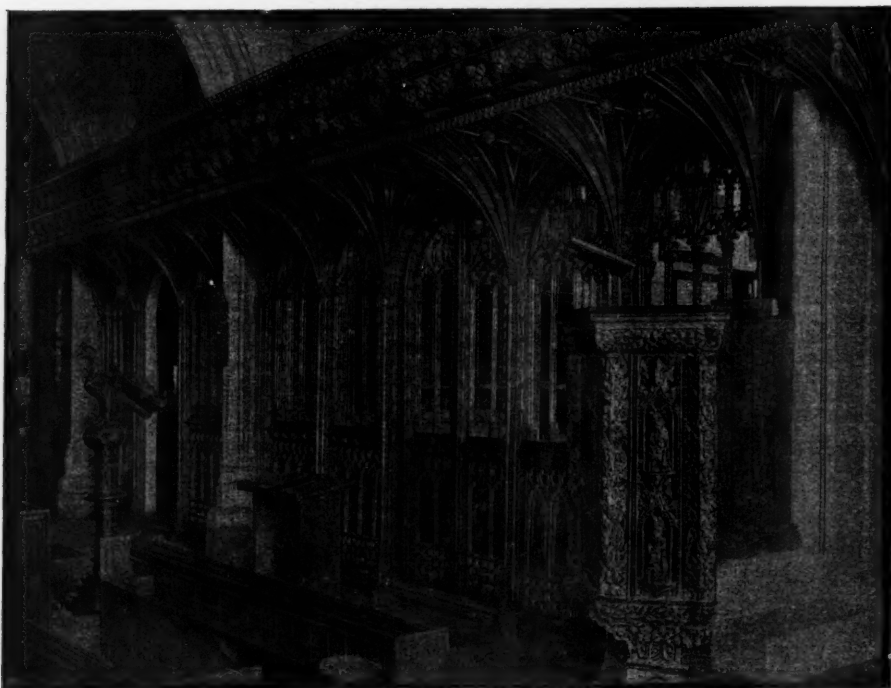
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**THE SAYINGS OF THE WISE.** By William Baldwin, A.D. 1555. Edited by Professor Edward Arber. London: Elliot Stock, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 196. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is the third volume in Professor's Arber's "A Christian Library." The *Treatise of Moral Philosophy, containing The Sayings of the Wise; Gathered and Englished by William Baldwin*, was first published by Edward Whitchurche, of Prayer-Book fame, in January, 1547, a revised edition appearing, with the imprint of John Waylande, in 1555. The first part of the book contains "The Lives and Witty Answers of the Philosophers," which, being written from the standpoint of the knowledge of 1547, include fiction as well as truth; but, as Professor Arber says, the legends are very pleasant, and one could wish that they had all been

true. The second part contains a very varied collection of precepts and counsels, proverbs and adages, culled from the wise of ancient times. Every page abounds in wisdom as fresh and as applicable to daily life as it was in the far-distant ages when first uttered. Human nature remains the same, and the truths here dealt with and illustrated and enforced are the universal verities that are of all ages. Dr. Arber has done well in reprinting in this handsome and convenient form Baldwin's collection, which he has made the more useful for the present-day reader, especially for those who are young, by giving explanatory synonyms, inserted in square brackets, for those

for early publication, but there is room for all. The author of that great book, *Gothic Architecture of England*, is here first in the field with a study which, though far from exhaustive, is marked by the same masterly methods that characterized his *magnus opus*. It has been his aim, says the author, "to present the subject from an evolutionary point of view." And so in due order the reader accompanies Mr. Bond from the origin of screens—the fence of one kind or another which from the earliest Christian days protected the apse or sacarium—to their later developments, "on the one hand into the chancel screen of the parochial and collegiate churches, on the other



SCREEN AT BOVEY TRACEY, DEVON.

words which are now used in different senses from those intended by Baldwin. It may be noted that the first issue, dated January 20, 1547, contains the translation of Martial's epigram on "The Things that Cause a Quiet Life," by the Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded the next day, January 21, 1547.

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#### SCREENS AND GALLERIES IN ENGLISH CHURCHES.

By Francis Bond, M.A. Illustrated by 152 photographs and measured drawings. London: Henry Frowde, 1908. 8vo., pp. xii, 192. Price 6s. net.

Two other works by different authors, dealing with English screens and allied topics, are promised

hand into the quire screen and rood screen of the churches of the monks and the regular canons." Finally, the story "traces to the transposition of the rood-lofts the galleried churches of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is a story of growth and development conditioned by doctrinal and ritualistic changes spread over sixteen centuries." And it is a story, we may add, which is not only of great interest and importance in itself, but which is here told in most attractive as well as authoritative fashion. The passages we have quoted from Mr. Bond's preface describe the main divisions of the subject; the minor ramifications are too numerous to mention.

The materials used (oak or stone), designs and plans



paintings and inscriptions on screens, the distinctive uses and objects and peculiarities of presbytery, parclose, tympanic and other varieties of screens, galleries, the Commandments—the introduction of which into churches is often mistakenly supposed to be a post-Reformation usage—and the royal arms (which were set up as early as Henry VIII.'s reign), are but a few of the many topics which here find able, and often illuminating, treatment. The abundant illustrations form a delightful feature of the book. With few exceptions, the photographs are most successfully reproduced, the elaborate detail of intricate carving and delicate tracery "coming out" wonderfully well. The one which we are courteously allowed to reproduce on p. 316 shows the screen at Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, with its lower beautiful windowed tracery, delicately carved and elaborately ornamented, characteristically overshadowed by the heavy cornice. "In the screen of Devon," says Mr. Bond, "the feeling that it is a solid log construction is preserved throughout; it is solid, massive, and heavy, whereas an East Anglian screen is largely constructed in open work, and is light and airy."

The book is prefaced by a short but useful bibliography, and is completed by some sixteen pages of measured drawings and by indexes of places and subjects.

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ETYMOLOGISK ORDBOG OVER DET NORRÖNE SPROG PAA SHETLAND. By Dr. Jakob Jakobsen. Part I. Copenhagen: *Vilhelm Prior*, 1908. Demy 8vo., pp. 240, x. Price 5 kroner.

The extinction of dialects, over which lamentation is often made, is, like the extinction of folk-lore and race-character, not quite so rapid a process as generally believed. In the seventeenth century every effort was made to convert the Shetlanders from their Scandinavian language and associations to decent broad Scots, and a conformity with average North British culture. The efforts were apparently successful. By 1774 the old Norm (Norræna) speech was so far forgotten that no literary monument of it could be collected except in the outlying island of Foula, where Low found the ballad of Hildina. But though the form of the language altered, the content remained largely Norse; how largely was suspected by few until Dr. Jakobsen undertook his researches. We have here the first part of his Etymological Dictionary of the Norse Speech in Shetland, bringing us down to the middle of G in about 2,500 entries. Unlike most local glossaries, the list excludes ordinary English quaintly spelt or spoken; a very few words not definitely Old Norse are admitted, and Dr. Jakobsen's scholarship is of the kind which handles the matter scientifically. One interesting series of words is the sea-language, in which taboo-names are given by fishermen at their work to things otherwise named ashore; and these sometimes betray a primitive origin from the poetical terms or kennings of ancient Icelandic (see, for example, the various words for "fire"). Survivals of Gaelic are very scarce; but, on the other hand, so much light is thrown on the Scandinavian relics in Yorkshire and Cumberland dialect that the *Ordbog* will be useful to many who are not specialists in Shetland. It was inevitable that this enterprise

should have been undertaken by one whose exceptional knowledge of kindred dialects fitted him for the task, but we can hardly help regretting that there is no English "Carlsberg Fund" such as that which has afforded financial help in this case, and makes the work a Danish—not an English—publication.

W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

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DIPLOMATARIUM FÆROENSE. By Dr. Jakob Jakobsen. Part I. Torshavn: *H. N. Jacobsen*; Copenhagen: *Vilhelm Prior*, 1907. Small 4to., pp. xlv, 56, and 4 plates. Price 6 kroner.

The Færoes, a little world of crag and fiord and green fields set apart in the North Atlantic, but at one time in close political connection with Shetland, offer many points of interest to students of Scandinavian origins in Britain. In the introduction to this collection of documents, Dr. Jakobsen has sketched the early history of the islands and their bishops from remains and records other than the famous saga of Thrond, adding notes on the MSS., the place-names, and the language. It is in this language that he writes, laudably patriotic, translating the Old Norse documents into modern Færoese. A reader of Icelandic will, however, find no difficulty except the initial one of a more or less phonetic spelling, and will recognize the value of a specimen of the little-spoken dialect and its development from the earlier common speech of the North. The documents printed are all of pre-Reformation date. The most important is the "Sheep-letter," a code of laws for the island farmers, dated 1298, and based on Norse law; this illustrates the pastoral life of the Northern regions with suggestive detail. Another series deals with the affairs of the family of Gudrun Sigurd's daughter, a great lady of the Færoes at the end of the fourteenth century, and connected with Shetland and Norway. The account of domestic affairs is so full, and the picturesqueness of the circumstances so vivid, that we should venture to commend the story to a novelist in search of fresh local colour. Good photographic facsimiles of the MSS. give completeness to a work which is carried out with Dr. Jakobsen's well-known capacity for taking pains in the subject which is especially his own.

W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

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THE GREATER ABBEYS OF ENGLAND. By Abbot Gasquet. Colour illustrations by Warwick Goble. London: *Chatto and Windus*, 1908. 4to., pp. xvi, 268. Price 20s. net.

There is a tendency in modern "colour-books," to which this volume is an exception, to let the printed text be made a mere vehicle for pretty pictures. Without any disrespect to Mr. Goble's drawings, many of which are charming, Abbot Gasquet's scholarly chapters on the thirty-one "greater abbeys" are a valuable contribution to topographical and historical literature. It is not only that he has an æsthetic admiration for these memorials—"ruined, dismantled, and time-worn"—of a great past, such as we all delight in visiting according to our opportunities; but he supplies in the case of each great house, whether it be Westminster ("the most marvellous

national monument in the world"), a lovely ruin like Rievaulx (to which Mr. Goble has devoted five particularly exquisite plates), or smaller establishments like Titchfield and Waverley, a careful summary of facts and figures which enables us to perceive the wealth and power which preceded the Suppression by Henry VIII. and his "Visitors." We all know that there was true ground for the complaint that by the end of the fifteenth century the monks, in some cases, had come to dissolute ways of life; but for many previous generations these beautiful seats of architecture were the homes of studious living and of a passionate self-negation which seemed in their time wise and right to those who practised it. As Abbot Gasquet says, "We may—no doubt many in these days will—consider such a life very unnecessary and very useless; but at least we may recognize that it was not a slothful life nor yet an idle one, and that years and centuries of such a life were passed without any record except that entered in the Book of Life. It is only the trouble, the difficulty, and the scandal that has found its way into the pages of register or chronicle; the daily routine of duty is passed by without a notice or comment."

It is of this life, before the emissaries of "Crumwell" (as Abbot Gasquet spells the name of Henry's ingenious Vicar-General) stripped the abbeys of their plate and lead, and the abbots of their revenues, that these pages mainly tell. We read of the work done for St. Albans by that rare artificer, Dom Anketil; of the lovable character of Abbot Ralph of Battle; of the early vicissitudes of Crowland (of whose extant structure Mr. Goble has a pleasing drawing); of Evesham Abbey, with an interesting reconstruction of its former aspect; and of that loveliest of English ruins, Fountains, the history of the fall of which shows (at p. 98) that, quite apart from religious questions, the tenants of the granges could lament the loss of just and merciful landlords in the monks. In the conjunction of such illuminating history as these details with Mr. Goble's felicitous impression of the famous "Surprise View" opposite p. 86, this volume is the fruit of a happy collaboration of learning and art. It is a beautiful gift-book and a valuable addition to an Englishman's library.

W. H. D.

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**CROSBY PLACE.** By Philip Norman, F.S.A.; with an architectural description by W. D. Caröe, F.S.A. London: *B. T. Batsford*, for the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London, 1908. 4to., pp. 95. 36 plates and 8 illustrations in the text.

This is the ninth monograph issued by the Committee, and in every respect is a thoroughly satisfactory piece of work. The historical account of the now demolished Hall, so rich in associations and memories of the storied past, could not have been in better hands than those of Mr. Norman, who knows the stones of the City as few antiquaries know them. Sir John Crosby obtained a lease in 1466 of the land on which he built his famous mansion. Mr. Norman gives an adequate account of Sir John's life, and then traces the history of his buildings through the hands of their successive owners, and discusses the associa-

tions with which they were encrusted, down to their shameful destruction a few months ago. Incidentally Mr. Norman points out that there is no early evidence for the statement, often made during the recent controversy regarding the demolition of the Hall, that the crown was offered to Richard III. at Crosby Place. Sir Thomas More, Hall, Grafton, and Holinshed, all place that event at Baynard's Castle. But besides its wealth of historical interest, the Hall of "the great house called Crosby Place," to quote Stow, was also one of the best examples left in England of our domestic architecture in the fifteenth century. The only consolation left to us for its destruction is that the most careful survey was made of the building prior to the beginning of the work of demolition, and thus ample material was provided, in addition to that previously in existence, for such an excellent description of the fabric as is here given by the very competent pen of Mr. W. D. Caröe. This description is prefaced by a careful "Comparative and Critical Examination of the Records of the Buildings of Crosby Place," contributed by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey. The plates are reproduced from a variety of sources—from engravings in Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata* (1816) and other of the older London topographers, and from recent drawings made and photographs taken especially for this publication. Not least important are the measured drawings of the Hall and adjacent buildings at the time of their demolition, measured and drawn by Mr. A. C. Goulder. In every way this is an ideal monograph, for which a deep debt of gratitude is due to the Survey Committee.

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**A SCHOOL HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE.** By E. A. Greening Lamborn. Sixty-one illustrations and map. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 1s. 6d. net.

**STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIRE.** By John Irving, B.A. Thirty-four illustrations and map. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1908. Crown 8vo., pp. 96. Price 1s.

These volumes form something of a new departure in school books. Mr. Lamborn is a practical teacher, and sets himself, in his series of graphic pictures from the history of Berkshire, not merely to convey information, but to awaken interest in the sources of local history, and to encourage intelligent boys and girls to ask questions and to discover for themselves the meaning of what they see around them—the traces of history discernible on the downs, in the buildings, and in many another place which Mr. Lamborn's readable pages will suggest to them. Mr. Irving is also a practical teacher, and in his little collection of story-sketches from the history of the neighbouring county of Oxford, which is intended to be used as a historical reader by junior classes in secondary schools, he skilfully provides such pabulum as is likely to excite as well as to satisfy appetite. Both books are admirably illustrated, Mr. Lamborn's by drawings of remarkable quality, which are the work of some of his own pupils. We hope that the reception accorded to these little books will be such as to encourage the Clarendon Press to treat other counties or districts in similar fashion.

THE DICTIONARY OF DUBLIN. By E. MacDowel Cosgrave, M.D., and L. R. Strangways, M.A. Many illustrations. Dublin: *Sealy, Bryers and Walker*; London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co.*, 1908. 8vo., pp. xxxiii, 229. Price 2s. 6d.

A book of this kind was much wanted, both by tourists and by residents; and Dr. Cosgrave and his colleague have met the want in a quite competent fashion. This *Dictionary* is decidedly good, is certainly cheap, and is published opportunely. The first part gives a general description of the city and of the chief features of interest, which will be of much assistance to the visitor in deciding what he will try to see; while the second part, which gives in alphabetical order a description of everything in the city and neighbourhood which is worthy of mention, will be useful, not only to the hurried tourist who wishes for accurate information on specific subjects or places, but to all visitors who have time at their disposal, and not least to residents. The dictionary articles are full without being prolix, and, so far as we have tested them, thoroughly trustworthy. Those on the churches and ancient buildings of the city are very good indeed, and give concisely, but with sufficient detail, accurate historical and architectural descriptions valuable for reference as well as for casual perusal. The illustrations are very numerous, nearly 170 in number, and are from photographs by the authors. Most of them are useful and genuinely illustrative, but in a few cases the reproductions are on too small a scale to be very helpful or effective.

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THE REGISTERS OF ST. PATRICK, DUBLIN, 1677-1800; THE REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL, DUBLIN, 1636-1685; THE REGISTERS OF PROVOST WINTER (TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN), 1650-1660, AND OF THE LIBERTIES OF CASHEL, 1654-1657. Dublin: *A. Thom and Co.*, 1907.

These three volumes issued by the Parish Register Society of Dublin to its subscribers deserve high praise. The registers themselves are unusually important and interesting, and the transcribing and editing are carefully done. (a) The registers of St. Patrick's Cathedral are transcribed by the Dean's Vicar, the Rev. C. H. P. Price, and edited by the Dean (Dr. Bernard), who contributes a short preface and a valuable appendix comprising a list of interments at St. Patrick's from 1271. This appendix contains many eminent names, as also do the cathedral registers—e.g., fourteen Archbishops of Dublin, ten other Archbishops and Bishops, seventeen Deans of St. Patrick (including Swift), three Lord Chancellors, with other great legal and political officials and lesser worthy folk. (b) The bulky St. Michael registers are edited by Dr. H. F. Berry, and already run to 280 printed pages, a second instalment being promised later. During the Commonwealth, as we might expect, banns were published either at the "perclose of the morning exercise" on three several Lord's Days, or were publicly proclaimed by the registrar of St. Michael's on market-days in the open market of Dublin, the marriages being performed before a justice of the county. Some of the names of trades of fathers of infants baptized or buried are curious—to wit, slaymaker, translator, arroes dresser,

gabbertman, cleave carrier, sneezing maker, and heyler. Dr. Berry gives an explanation of these terms in his full and excellent introduction. (c) Professor Lawlor edits the unique register of Dr. Winter, the Provost of Trinity College during the Commonwealth. Winter was an Independent minister, yet somewhat unexpectedly he records the names of the sponsors at baptisms, usually designating them "sureties," once as "gossips." He also notes in many cases that the mothers of children baptized were "churched," and the date given for one of the churchings is "Ascension Day." Evidently Winter was a rare type of Puritan; his zeal against Anabaptists carried him far. The remaining portion of this volume is devoted to the incomplete register of the Liberties of Cashel, which is edited by Mr. James Mills, who in his preface gives a lucid account of the Marriage Act passed by the "Barebones Parliament."

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REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT WICK BARROW.

By H. St. George Gray. Twelve plates and ten illustrations in the text. Published at Taunton Castle, and printed by Barnicott and Pearce, Taunton, 1908. 8vo., pp. iv, 78. Price 4s. 6d.

From time to time we have given some account in our monthly "Notes" of the work at Wick Barrow, Stogursey, Somerset, and now offer a warm welcome to this extraordinarily full record of what was done and what was found. Mr. St. George Gray was trained in the unrivalled school of the late General Pitt-Rivers, and he carries out and describes excavatory work in the style and after the manner of that great archaeologist in his monumental work on the excavations in Cranborne Chase. Wick Barrow is a mound around which a considerable volume of tradition had collected, and although some imaginative folk may have been a little disappointed in the results of its exploration, those results are of considerable importance. Mr. Gray points out two features very unusual, if not unique, in barrow excavation. These are that the barrow, now proved to be of the Early Bronze Age, covered a circular walled enclosure, and that definite evidence was obtained that the central interment had been excavated for, and found, by the Romans in the first half of the fourth century A.D. There is no evidence of any "treasure" having been found by these Roman explorers. The fullest details of the work of exploration carried out last year are given by Mr. Gray, who describes with exactitude the precise position in which each of the numerous finds was discovered. The twelve excellent plates and the illustrations in the text are of the greatest help to the reader in following Mr. Gray's painstaking descriptions. This report has been privately printed for subscribers to the Excavation Fund; but there must be many other archaeologists who will be glad to possess so exact and authentic a record of exploratory work of unusual importance.

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The new number of *Orkney and Shetland Old Lore*, No. 7, July, is full of matter of interest to many besides the members of the enterprising Viking Club. We remark especially the second part of Mrs. Jessie Saxby's able paper on "Shetland Phrase and Idiom"; particulars concerning "The Romans in Orkney and Shetland," by Mr. A. W. Johnston; and



an old account, with music, of "The New Year Song," as sung in Sanday, Orkney—a composition which dates from the time of Queen Mary. Orkney bonfires, packhorses, surnames, and folk-lore items, are among the subjects of the "Notes."

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Several pamphlets of interest are on our table. First comes *Old Portland Traditions*, by Mrs. C. King Warry (Weymouth: Warden and Co.; price 6d.). Anything that Mrs. King Warry writes about Portland is sure to be well worth reading. Her books relating to the island, more particularly her recent *Sentinel of Wessex*, show how full is her knowledge of the history, the folk-lore, and traditions of Old Portland. The object of the present pamphlet is to reconcile a portion of these traditions with certain fairly well authenticated historical statements. The result of this endeavour is an interesting study. From Mr. Eneas Mackay, the well-known Stirling publisher, comes *The Monroes in France* (price 1s.), a brief account, in both French and English, of "a branch of the family, settled in France, descending from the Chiefs of the Clan, seated at Foulis, Ross-shire." Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, publishes for the City Museum and Art Gallery Committee a pamphlet on *Ancient Standard Weights and Measures of the City of Bristol* (price 3d.) which are now in the Bristol Museum of Antiquities. It is written by the chairman of the committee, Alderman Barker, and forms an interesting chapter in the mediæval history of the Western city. One series of the Bristol collection of standards, a set of four wine-measures—half-pint, pint, quart, and pottle—goes back to 1495, when Henry VII.'s principal statute respecting the standards was promulgated. The whole collection, indeed, is a fine one, and Alderman Barker's readable paper, with its excellent illustrations, is a useful guide, not only to the collection, but to the history of the subject.

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*The Reliquary*, July, has a fairly exhaustive paper on "Dene-Holes of Kent and Essex," by Mr. A. J. Philip, who favours the granary theory; a pleasant, fully illustrated article on "Neufchâtel-en-Bray, Normandy," by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry; and illustrated notes on "Pre-Norman Crosses at Kildwick-in-Craven, Yorkshire," by Mr. J. J. Brigg. In the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, among a wealth of good and varied articles, reviews, and comments, we note especially "On the Danish Ballads," by Professor W. P. Ker; and "The Order of the Golden Fleece," by Sir J. Balfour Paul. The *Essex Review*, July, contains the conclusion, well illustrated, of M.P.'s paper on New Hall, Boreham. "It is an interesting fact," says the writer, "that the community of nuns to whom New Hall now belongs follow the same Augustinian Rule professed by the Regular Canons of Waltham Abbey, who held possession in 1177." Miss Lewer has a historical article, illustrated, on "The Sampler." *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, March, makes a belated appearance, but its well-filled pages of matter on local topics are welcome. There is a good picture of a stone dovecote at Dallington, a village near Northampton. No. 5 of Mr. G. F. T. Sherwood's quarterly *Pedigree Register* (50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.), besides pedigrees of the Huxley, Dale, Lart, and other

families, with accompanying notes, contains an ingeniously suggestive little article on "Population and Pedigree," by Mr. B. P. Scattergood.

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The *Expert* for July contains several well-illustrated articles of antiquarian interest, including "Old Snuff-Boxes," "Eighteenth-Century Cut-Glass," "Curiosities from Lagos," "Raeren Stoneware," and "Old Iron Fire-backs." The number is a good sixpenny-worth. In *Fenland Notes and Queries*, July, are various extracts from the "Leverington Parish Accounts," and notes on Spur-money, Subsidence of Fen Soil, Skirbeck Church, Fen Scenery, Chare Fen, and other local items. We have also received the *East Anglian*, May, with a vivid glimpse of village life in Cambridgeshire in 1342; and *Rivista d'Italia*, June.



## Correspondence.

### THE SARCOPHAGUS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT CHRISTCHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

A DISCOVERY was made in Christchurch a short time since. As some workmen were engaged excavating for the purpose of laying down some new pipes on the south side of the Priory Church in what was formerly the Augustinian Monastery of Twynham, a large Purbeck marble sarcophagus was discovered about 2 feet below the surface. This stone coffin was hewn out of a single block of stone, and the receptacle was 6 feet 6 inches long, with a depth of 18 inches. It had no cover, so possibly it had been previously opened. Within the sarcophagus was a perfect skeleton of a man of middle life with the bones and teeth intact. The living man must have been about 6 feet high and well proportioned.

The consent of the private owners of the Priory was obtained, and the discovery speedily buried again, a little further from the church, and therefore in private grounds.

No adequate examination was made of the remains, which must have been those of a man of considerable importance in his day. After I had heard of the discovery, I made an appeal to the authorities for its recovery, but no notice was taken. I then addressed a letter to the *Bournemouth Directory*. As this has also failed, I am sending you this note of the "find," or otherwise it will be irretrievably lost and forgotten.

GEO. BROWNEN.

Talnas,  
Christchurch, Hants.  
July 16, 1908.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.



